

11-11-15 15/5/190

**EXHAUSTIVE NOTES**

**ON**

**MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READER**

**V**

**With Gujarati equivalents, Explanation of  
difficult phrases full paraphrase summaries  
of Important lessons and Questions  
from the text**



**KARSANDAS NARANDAS & SONS,**

**Booksealers & Publishers,**

**NANAVATI SURAT**

**Price Rs 1-4-0**

*f. no 216*



ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ ગ્રંથાલય

[ ગુજરાતી કૉપીરાઈટ વિભાગ ]

અનુક્રમાંક ૬૨૧૮-૬ વર્ગિક

પુસ્તકનું નામ મોડર્નિઝમ ન્યુ ઈસ્ટિશિયલિઝમ  
૫૧૧.૨૪૪

વિષય મંદિર : ૮૪૩ : ૬૪૩૩ : ૨૫૬

# MACMILLAN'S NEW ENGLISH READERS

## Reader V.

### A kind-hearted Minister

દયાળુ પ્રધાન

*Summary*—In the early days of Queen Victoria's reign many persons came to Windsor Castle, where the Queen lived, to see the royal pair. Among these one day there came a burly York-hire farmer who had resolved to see the queen at any cost. As he reached the gate of the castle, he saw a man just crossing the courtyard. Taking him to be a footman he asked him to open the door and admit him. The man looked doubtful for a time and then replied that he might perhaps be dismissed if he admitted him. In reply to this the farmer told him that he was the most loyal subject of the crown and offered him a bribe of half a crown. The man did not accept the offer but thanked him and admitted him into the castle. There, he was able to get a front place and he had a splendid view of the royal pair, but he was much surprised to see that the queen chatted in a most friendly manner with the footman. A gentleman standing near, however, removed his doubt and told him that his friend the footman was no less a person than Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England in a Windsor Court dress and not a servant as he thought.

**Amusing (અમુકિગ) સુઝક, મનોરંજક** Pleasing

**Amusing story—સુઝ વાર્તા** An interesting narrative  
**Early days શરૂઆત** Beginning

**Queen Victoria** Our beloved late Queen Victoria was the only child of the Duke of Kent,

fourth son of George III She was born on May 24th 1819 She ascended the throne of England in 1837 Crowned in 1838, Queen Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg in 1840 The Queen had four sons and five daughters The death of Prince Consort in 1861 caused the Queen to withdraw from public functions for many years Two Jubilees were held, one in 1887, and the other in 1897, in celebration of the Queen's long and glorious reign She died at Osborne on 22nd January 1906

Reign (રેઇન) રાજ્ય L rex a king Rule

Prince Albert—Also called 'The Prince Consort'

He was born in 1819 and died in 1861 He was married to our beloved Queen Victoria and was her consort from 1840 to the time of his death, The Industrial Exhibition of 1851 owed its success to his influence and encouragement The "Albert Memorial" was erected to perpetuate his name

Woo (વૂ) પરણવાની ઇચ્છાથી સ્ત્રીની પ્રીતિની માગણી કરવી તે To court, solicit in love Couple (કપલ) જોડી Pair

Crowds (ક્રાઉડ્ઝ) ટોળે ટોળા Numbers

Crowds of people—ટોળેટોળા ટોળેટોળા Large number of people [English monarchs

Windsor castle is the favourite residence of the

Catch a glimpse—જોવાને To have a look

To and fro—Here and there



**Terrace** (ટેરેસ) અગાશી *I terra* the earth **A balcony.**

**Burly** (અર્લી) કઠાવર, હટપુટ **Bulky, stout**

Made up his mind નિશ્ચય કર્યો **Determined Resolved**

To get a good view સારી રીતે જોવાતે **To see clearly**

At any cost ગમે તે થાય તો **Under any circumstance**

At all hazards

Presented himself આવ્યો **Came** [to see

Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) જેના આવનારો **Those who came**

Gained an entrance દાખલ કરવામાં આવતા **Were admitted**

Was just in the act of crossing—Was at that very

moment actually going to cross

**Court-yard** (કોર્ટયાર્ડ) આગાથુ, ચોગાન **An enclosure**

round a house

**Clothing** (ક્લોથિંગ) પેશાક, પહેરવેશ **Dress**

By the look of his clothing—જેના પેશાકપરથી **By the**

appearance of his dress

**Court** (કોર્ટ) દરબાર, કચેરી **A place where civil or**

criminal cases are heard

**Country man** ગામડીઓ **Villager, Rustic**

**Footman** (ફૂટમેન) સેવક, અનુચર **Man in waiting, Servant**

**Palace** (પેલેસ) રાજ્ય મહેલ **Royal dwelling**

**London is the capital of England and the**

metropolis of the **United Kingdom of Great**

Britain and Ireland **It is situated on the**

river **Thames**

**Shouted** (શાઉટેડ) યુમ મારી, મોટેથી બોલી ઉઠ્યો **Spoke or**

called out loudly

[Invito.

**Attract** ખેંચવાને **Lad, to and traho** I draw. **Draw.**

Attention (અંતે-શન) ધ્યાન Heed Consideration

To attract the man's attention-To draw the man's notice

All the way-All the distance

I have yorkshire-I have come along a long distance from yorkshire

To get a look-To see clearly, To have a good view

Let me through- મને અદર આપતા દેડ Admit Allow me to enter

Rest (રેસ્ટ) આકીના, બીજા બધા Remaining

Doubtful (ડાઉટફુલ) શકારીલ, Hesitating

It might lose me my place- મારી નોખી જાય I might lose my service [ગયત વાત

Nonsense-What you say has no sense in it

Send you away-કહાડી મુકવું Dismiss

For a thing like that-For allowing me to enter

Blames (બ્લેમ્સ) કપકો આપવો Reproves

Loyal (લોયલ) વફાદાર Devoted, Faithful

Subject (સબ્જેક્ટ) પ્રજા રૈયત Citizen L sub, under jacio I throw

Yorkshire is a northern county in England, and is the largest of all English counties in area

I will risk it-I will undertake the danger of being dismissed

Rushed through-ધમીને દાખલ થયો Entered in haste.

Paused (પૉઝ્ડ) અટક્યો ખોટી થયો Stopped

To offer-To give [Courteous, Kind.

Obliging (ઓબ્લાઇઝિંગ) પરાપકારી L ob, ligo I bind

**Crown** (ક્રોન) It is a coin used in England equal to about Rs three and annas eight = 5s

**Decided manner**-એકસ રીતે, નિશ્ચયપૂર્વક, **Decidedly** Without the slightest doubt **L de, caedo** I cut

**Shook his manner**-Firmly refused to take the money

It would be more than my place is worth to take a fee-Accepting fee is more than what my place is worthy of-my service is not so high as to deserve a fee (said ironically)

**All the same**-Nevertheless

**No body know**-No one will come to know of your taking money

**I'd rather not**-I prefer not to take the money.

**Thanks to the footman**-Owing to the kindness of the footman

**Front** સાથી આગળની **Foremost**

**Made their appearance** દેખાયા, આવ્યા, **Came into view**

**Splendid** (સ્પેન્ડિડ) સુદર **Fine, Nice** **L splendee** I shine

**Surprise** (અસ્પ્રાઇઝ) અચ્ચો **Astonishment**

**Accompanied by** સાથે હતો **Was followed by** **L ad, con, together & panis**=bread [manner.

**Chatting** (ચેટિંગ) વાત કરતો **Talking in a friendly**

**Funny** (ફનિ) રમુજ **Amusing**

**Burst out laughing** ખડખડ હસ્યો **Laughed very loudly**

**Annoyance** (એન્નોયન્સ) ખીજવાટ, મુજબસ **Vexation**

**Whom you mean**-of whom you are talking.

**Windsor court dress**—Dress put on by all the courtiers in Windsor castle

**Lord Melbourne** was the Prime minister of England

He was born in the year 1779 He succeeded Earl Grey as Prime Minister in 1834, holding the office for a few months When Queen Victoria came to the throne, he was again appointed Prime Minister and he rendered valuable services till the time of his retirement in 1841 He died in 1848

**Prime minister** મુખ્ય પ્રધાન Premier

## 2 The graves of a Household

એક ઘરના માણસોની કબર

*Summary* -Four beautiful children belonged to one and the same family, they were brought up by one and the same mother thus in life they were united, but in death they were divided One died in the jungles of America, one was drowned in the sea, the third lost his life on a battlefield in Spain, and the last and the fourth died in Italy We might expect that children of the same family would have their graves in *one* town or a city But it was not so in the case of these four children Their graves were divided from one another, not by a few yards or even miles but 'by mount, and stream, and sea' What a sorrowful event! And yet because we know that life on this earth is not the only life but that we shall live beyond this earth in heaven after our death, we should not be very, very sorry For those children must

have surely met each other, again in heaven and shown  
their love there as well as here

**Felicia Hemans** was an English Poetess who was  
born in 1793 and died in 1835 She was the  
daughter of George Brown and wife of Captain  
Hemans A few years after they were married,  
Captain Hemans returned to Italy and they  
afterwards never met Her best poem of any  
length is "The Forest Sanctuary" but her shorter  
pieces published under the title of "Songs of  
the Affections" are by far the most popular

Grew in beauty ધોરા થતા ગયા તેમ વધારે સુધર થતા ગયા.

Became more beautiful as they advanced in years

Their beauty increased day by day

Side by side પાસે પાસે Near one other Together  
Glee (ગ્લે) આનંદ, Delight, Joy

Filled one home with glee એક જ વરતે આનંદથી ભરી

તેના-એક જ વરમા આનંદથી રહેતા Lived with joy in the  
same house

Graves (ગ્રેવ્ઝ) કબર Tombs  
Are severed-જુગી પડેલી છે Are separated.

Far and wide ઘણે દુર, ઘણે અતરે At a great distance  
In remote places

Their graves are stream and sea=Their tombs are  
separated widely from one another by mountains &c  
By પાસે Near

Mount (માઉન્ટ) પર્વત ટેકરી Hill, Mountain

Stream (સ્ટ્રીમ) ઝરો Spring

Fond (ફોન્ડ) માયાળુ, સ્નેહાળ Affectionate, Loving

**Fair Brow** (આઉ) સુદર બ્રુ **Nice part of the face**  
**over the eyes** **Beautiful face**

**Each fair sleeping brow** દરેક ઉવતુ સુદર આળક **Each**  
**sleeping child having fair brows**

**The same fond brow**—The same kind and loving  
**mother stooped down at night to kiss the faces**  
**of the little sleeping children**

**Folded flower**—ઉવતા આળક **Sleeping children** (Folded  
 because their eyes were closed in sleep)

**Flower**—A child is compared to a flower because  
 it is beautiful and tender આળક સુદર અને નામળ  
 ફુલ તેથી તેને પુત્ર માથે મળખાવવામા આવે છે

**Dreamers** (ડ્રીમર) નપાતા જોતા તે માણુમે, ઉત્તર માણુમે  
**Persons who dream**

**Midst વચમા** **In the middle of**

**Forests** (ફોરેસ્ટ) જંગલ [of England

**West** પશ્ચિમ તરફના દેશ **Countries lying to the West**

**Forests of the West**—Jungles of America (because  
 America lies to the West of England)

**Is laid દાટવામા આવ્યો છે** **Is buried**

**Indian**=Native of the **West Indies**

**His place of rest** જ્યાં દાટવામા આવેલો છે તે જગ્યા **The**  
**place where he is buried**

**Far દૂર** **At a distance**

**Cedar-shade** (સીડર શેડ) નીડર(એક વનવૃત્ત ઝાડ) ના  
 ઝાડનો છાયાડો **Shadow of a Cedar tree**

**Hath**—Has **Pearls** (પર્લ) મોતી

**He lies where pearls lie deep**—He is buried at

the bottom of the sea by the side of pearls  
 Loved of all બધાને વહાસો હતો loved by all  
 Low bed—The place where he lay was the bottom  
 of the sea, hence it is called low bed  
 One sleeps—એકને ઘાટવામાં આવ્યો છે One is buried  
 Vines—ઘાસના વેરા

Southern vines—So called because vines are produced  
 in Spain, a country to the south of England  
 Are dressed—Are made to grow properly and  
 plentifully પુરુષ અને સરસ રીતે ડગાડવામાં આવે છે  
 Noble slain—Noble warriors killed in a battle  
 The blood etc of the warriors supply best manure  
 to the plants મરો ગયેલા યોદ્ધાઓનું લાલું વગેરે રણનૃત્તિમાં  
 પડેલ હોવાથી ઘાસના વેરાઓ સરસ રીતે ફળદ્રુપ બનીને છે કારણ  
 કે માણસનું લોહી એ ઉત્તમ ખાતર ગણાય છે અને જેમ ખાતર  
 સાથે તેમ પાક સાથે ‘એકનું બક્ષણ તેમાં બીજાનું રક્ષણ’ એ  
 લાગણી બંધો વિચાર કવિ પેદા કરવા માગે છે,

Wrapt (ગોઠ) રીંગણો Covered Wound

સાથે રણ તાત પોતાને ઘેર અગર એવી બીજી કંઈ જ્યોએ મરેલા  
 માણસ ઉપર ખામ કંઈ એ ઢાડવામાં આવે છે પરંતુ અહિં રણભૂમિ  
 ઉપર એનું કંઈ નહોતું યોદ્ધાના હાથમાં જે વાવટો હોય તે તેનું કંઈ  
 On the battle-field no other shroud or winding  
 sheet but the flag which the warriors carried  
 with them could be found to cover their dead bodies  
 Colours (કલસ) વાવટો Flag, Banner  
 Blood-red field—Field which was red with the blood  
 of persons killed in the battle.

**Myrtle** (મર્ટલ) મેદી જેવો છોડ, A species of plant  
**Showers** (શાવર્સ) વૃષ્ટિ કરે છે વરસાવે છે **Scatters**, or  
 throws in abundance

**Fanned** (ફેન્ડ) પવન લાગવાથી, પવન હનારવાથી **Being**  
 moved gently **Faded** (ફેડેડ) મગ ગઇ **Withered, Died**  
**Midst Italian flowers**—In the middle of the bowers  
 or groves of Italy

**Bright**—નાભીયુ, વિખ્યાત, ઉત્તમ **Illustrious**

**Band** (બેન્ડ) ટોળી **Group, Company** of persons

**The last of that bright band**—The last surviving  
 member of that bright band—The last surviving  
 member of that merry company

**Parted** (પાર્ટેડ) જુદા પડેલા **Separated**

**Rest**—જાણેલા છે **Are buried, Remain** after death

**Mingled** (મિન્ગલ્ડ) એકા થયા, મિશ્રિત થયા **Joined** to gether  
**Around one parent knee**=**Around their mother**

**Parent knee** (પેરન્ટ ની) **Knee** of the parent

**Lit up**=પ્રગટિત કરીને **Brightened**

**Cheered** (ચીર્ડ) ખુશ કરીને **Made** joyful

**Cheered with song**—**Made** happy with their song

**Hearth** (હાર્થ) ચુલો **Stove (House)** ૧ e  
**They lived in the same house**

**Nought**—Nothing [loving persons

**Alas for love**—It would indeed be a sad thing for  
**If thou O Earth**—Oh Earth if you were every-  
 thing and there was nothing beyond you (૧ e)

**Paradise**, (where it is believed, persons who love  
 one another meet)



Stanza 1 The little children whose beauty increased day by day and who joyfully lived together near each other in one and the same home are now separated Their graves are separated far and wide by mountains, streams and sea

Stanza 2 Their loving mother bent down at night to kiss the beautiful brow of those sleeping children and she had ever before her eyes those children but alas ! they are now gone, those very children who slept together and dreamt of various dreams

Stanza 3 One of them is buried in the forests of America by the side of a dark river The red-Indian knows very well the place of its burial which is under the shadow of a cedar tree

Stanza 4 One of them is drowned in the sea and lies at its deep bottom where pearls are lying He was loved of all but no one remains to sorrow over his watery grave

Stanza 5 One of them is buried on a battle-field in Spain where vines are growing He died with his flags over his breast and is buried on a battle field

Stanza 6 The last of that happy group, a girl died in Italy and the leaves of myrtle fall over her grave being waved by soft wind, and with flower plants around her grave

**Stanza 7** They who while living played round the same tree and prayed to-gether by side of the same parent are thus lying separated far and wide from each other

**Stanza 8** They who sang songs beside the same fire-side making it enjoyablo and illumined their home by their sweet smiles are dead and gone Alas for those loving children Oh earth if you were the only thing and there was nothing beyond you it would have been a very sad thing (The meaning is that it is some consolation that though they are separated from each other in this earth, this earth is not the only end and that there is something beyond it (i e) paradise and that those loving children will meet each other there once again

### 3 What the Quilt Said

ସମୟ ଶୁ ଭାବନା

A Japanese tale-ମ୍ୟାନ୍ତରୀ ସାତା

*Summary* -In a Japanese inn newly started and furnished with all second-hand things there one day came a merchant who was well received by the innkeeper. The host was very poor but he kept all things clean and nice and the merchant took a hearty supper and went to bed, lying down on quilts and resting his head on wooden pillows. He had only been asleep for a short time when he was awakened by the sound of voices of two boys in the room. One said "Dear brother, are you cold?" and the other repeated the same words. At first the guest

thought that it was the noise created by the inn-keeper's children, so, he said, "Chi'dren, this is not your room" There was silence for a short time and again the same words were uttered The guest being alarmed, rose up, lighted a Japanese paper lantern and looked round the room, but he saw no one Then he lay down, and again he heard the same sound The voices were in one of the quilts In haste he packed up his goods went down-stairs, and told the innkeeper what had happened The landlord became very angry and said that he was drunk But the guest paid off his bill and departed Next day another guest came and the same strange sound was heard by him He too went away Then the landlord himself tried and he found the same story to be entirely true The next morning he went to the shop of the second-hand dealer from whom he had purchased the quilt and thence to another shop-keeper from whom the second hand dealer had bought and so on till he found the proper person from whom he learned this story In a little house, there lived a poor family—a father, a mother, and two boys The father was very poor and the mother was ill In winter the father also fell ill and both of them died The two brothers sold one quilt after another to buy food, till at last nothing was left but one quilt

Snow fell heavily and the two brothers cuddled together under the quilt and the younger boy said—'Dear, elder brother, are you cold?' and the elder answered, "and are you cold?" The voices had passed by magic into the quilt and kept echoing there Then the landlord came into the house, took this quilt as a part of the payment of the rent and drove away the two boys They

died of cold Their bodies were borne to the temple of the Goddess of Mercy (Kwannon) and buried there One day the innkeeper went to the temple and gave the quilt to the priest The quilt now spoke no more, for it had done its work It had made the folk feel shame that the little boys should have died of cold and hunger in their own town The quilt taught the lesson that millions of men should help the poor and remove their miseries

You are very welcome- બહુ પધાયો I am glad you have come

Inn keeper-વિલી રાખનાર Proprietor of a tavern or inn  
Merchant (મથેન્) વેપારી Trade-man

Came up to-પાસે આવ્યો Came near

Guest (ગેસ્ટ) પરીજ્ઞા Visitor

In a fact-અરખરો રીતે જોતા Truly speaking

Very-Same, First class-વ્તમ Best, Highest

Host (હોસ્ટ) વિલી રાખનાર Master, proprietor

Second hand dealer-ચુનીચીએ વેચનાર One who sells old, used things [clean

But it was all clean-Everything in it was very

Hearty (હાર્ટી) અરખ, સ્વદ્રિષ્ટ Fresh, New

Bedstead (બેડસ્ટેડ) ખાટલો

Quilts (કિલ્ટ્સ) રમખ ગોદડી L. *culeita* a bed A bed cover stitched at frequent intervals

Are padded with cotton અદર રૂ બરવામા આવે છે The covers are stitched with cotton between them

Coverlets (કવરલેટ્સ) ગોદડી Small covers

Cupboards (કપ બોર્ડ્ઝ) કપાટ

Painted screens- રંગેલા પડા

Which are closed by painted screens=The cupboard can be shut by curtains or screens which are painted

Are stored-Are put

Pillows (પિયોડ) ઉત્તરિયા, તડિયા Cushions

As not to disturb the folds and plants of their black hair-In such a manner that the arrangement of their hair into folds may not be destroyed

Picks up- ઉચ્ચારી લે છે Takes up

Close to-Just near

I beg your pardon-હું તમારી માનીમાનું હું I beg to be apologised

Asleep-Sleeping

Was awaked-Was aroused from sleep, જાગ્યો

Supposed-માન્યું, અટકળ કરી Thought, Guessed L *sub* *pno* I put

Can be slid this way or that-આમ તેમ ખસેડી શકાય

Can be thrust on one side or the other

Opening ( ઓપનિંગ ) બાહુ, જગ્યા Hole, Space to pass through

Lit-સળગાવી Lighted.

Candle (કેન્ડલ) મીલુઅતી Stick made of wax

Lantern દીવાલ A transparent case for a candle

Chamber (ચેમ્બર) ઓરડો Room

Peeped into-Looked into

Not these either-neither was there any boy at that place

Alight (એલાઇટ) સળગતી Burning.

In haste-ઉત્તરણથી Hurriedly

Put to-gether-ઐક્ય કરી Collected

Tied them up-બાંધી દીધી Bound them, Packed them  
 Downstairs (ડાઉનટેસ) નીચે Ground floor  
 Happened (હાપ્પન્ડ) બન્યું હતું Occurred  
 Exclaimed (એક્સક્લેમ્ડ) બુમ પાડીને કહ્યું L out of  
 and clamo I cry out Said loudly Shouted out  
 Landlord લાન્ડલોર્ડ Innkeeper  
 Strong drink દારૂ Strong beverage  
 Too much strong drink-Plenty of strong wine  
 As you speak manner-As you talk with methus  
 in an insulting manner  
 I shall pay you what I owe-I will pay off my bill  
 Depart (ડિપાર્ટ) ચાલ્યા જાય Go away L dis, part,  
 a part  
 Wanted a night's lodging-Wanted to stay for  
 one night  
 Lodging (લોડજિંગ) Quarters Place to put up at  
 Not been long before-Short time after  
 I have done my best-I tried my utmost  
 Comfortable (કમ્ફર્ટેબલ) સરસ L con and fortis strong  
 At ease, Happy  
 Worry (વોરિ) ત્રાસ આપવો To trouble  
 Foolish (ફોલિશ) અબજાબજ બરેલી Absurd Childish  
 One by one-One after the other [to be  
 Presently (પ્રેઝન્ટલિ) તરતજ Immediately L pre, esse  
 Lay upon it-Slept upon the coverlet  
 All through the night-During the whole night  
 Questions (ક્વેસ્ટિયન્સ) સવાલ Interrogation

When the morning dawned-જ્યારે પહેા ફાટયો ત્યારે

When it was morning

Street (સ્ટીટ) રસ્તા Road

Back street-A street behind the main road

Family (ફેમિલી) કુટુંબ

Earned (અર્ન) કમાતો Acquired by labour

Was taken with-Was attacked with

Week of pain-After suffering pain for one week

Was taken sickness માટે પડયો Fell ill

Heavily-ઘેળાજ In thick layers [closely

Cuddled together- તપાદને માથે સુઇ ગયા Lay down

Had passed-બરાબ ગયા હતા Were transferred

Had passed by coverlet-The voices were transferred by magic to the quilt

Magic (મેજીક) જાદુ Black art

Echoing (એકોઇંગ) પડયો પાડતા Reverberating, Making a similar sound [voice there

Kept echoing there-Continued to repeat the

Frowning (ફ્રોનિંગ) બરા ચડવીને Angry

Rent (રેન્ટ) ભાડુ Money for the hire of room

Payment (પેમેન્ટ) પૈસા Money to be paid

As part of-As a portion of

Wore (વોર) પહેયુ Put on [driven out

Had been thrust out કહાડી નકયા હતા Had been

Flakes (ફ્લેક્સ) કસ Small pieces

Glittering (ગ્લિટરિંગ) ચળકતા Shining

Numbed (નમ્બ) ટાઢથી દરી ગએલા Stiff with cold

Until .. into death-મરી ગયા ત્યા સુધી Till they

were dead      Temple (ટમ્પલ) મંદિર, દેરે      Shrine  
 Goddess of mercy દયાળી દેવી      Diet of kindness  
 Statue (સ્ટેચુ) પુતળ      Monument, Image  
 Heavenly (હેવનલિ) સર્ગના      Belonging to paradise  
 But she would not go in—She did not like to enter  
 Million—દશલાખ      Grief (ગ્રીફ)      Misery  
 Rather stay—રહેવાનું પસંદ કરશે      Prefer to stay  
 Called at—આપ્યો મુલાકાત લીધી      Visited  
 Priest (પ્રીસ્ટ) પાદરી      A clergyman  
 Were touched with pity— દયા આવી      Became compas-  
 sionate, Kind      Messago (મેસેજ) સંદેશો      Errand  
 Carried its message—The message was that the  
 boys died in poverty and due to the cruelty of  
 the landlord      Folk (ફોલ્ક) ત્રાસ      People  
 Unhealthy રોગવાળું      Abounding in disease  
 Ill clad ખરાબ યુગલ પહેરે      ૭. Poorly clothed  
 Scant (સ્કૅન્ટ) ઓછા      Insufficient  
 Purses પેસા રાખવાની કોથળી      Bags to keep money  
 Ought (ઔગ્ટ) જોઈએ      Must

#### 4 Sands of Dee

#### ડી નદીના કેલીના મદન

Man is sent by her father to call the cattle home.  
 She goes to do it all alone although the wind was blowing  
 wildly and the foam on the river was rising furiously  
 ahead. All around there was a mist so that she could  
 not distinguish between land and water. She must have  
 unconsciously gone into the water and thence carried  
 away by the waves. Next day, the fishermen who come



to the river to fish, see something borne along on the waters. They could not say what the thing exactly was. But as it comes nearer, the beautiful, golden hair of the girl is seen clearly. She, the dutiful and beautiful girl, faces the fate of a salmon as her dead body is borne in among the poles of the fishermen's nets. How surpassingly shining that salmon is! That human being who came in like a golden fish! She is buried on the shore and because she met with such an untimely and accidental death, the superstitious boatmen believe that she has become a ghost and still shouts to the cattle.

**Moral**—Mary is an obedient daughter. She knows her father is old and so she must go out to call the cattle home. Never mind if there is danger abroad. She sacrifices her life in doing her duty.

Among villagers there is more love and so greater obedience than among the city people. This is proved by the behaviour of Mary.

Superstitious folk believe that any one who dies accidentally by water or snake-bite or fire or some such thing turns into a ghost. And that ghost wanders near the place of its death crying for what was the last wish at the time of that death. But this is not true and we should never allow ourselves to be afraid of anything like a ghost.

Call home ઘેર બોલાવી લાવવાને. Make them return home shouting to them.

Cattle (કેટલ) ટેર Domesticated animals such as cows, buffaloes &c.

Across આ યહને Through, on the other side of,  
Sands (મંડલ) રેતીના મેદાન, રણ Tracts of sand.

Dee is the name of a river-In North Wales and  
 Cheshire, ninety miles long  
 Western wind પશ્ચિમ તરફથી આવતો પવન Wind blowing  
 from the west  
 Wind સખત, જોરથી ધ્રુકાતો Raging furiously  
 Dank ભીનો ઠંડો Moist, Wet  
 Was wild Was blowing furiously and was also  
 very cold by coming in contact with the foam  
 All alone તદ્દન એકલી With none else  
 For the mist-On account of the mist  
 Creeping ધીમેધીમે વધતી જતી Increasing slowly  
 Tide-ભરતી Rise of water in a sea  
 Came up along-Came just near, Reached  
 The creeping tide sea-The tide slowly increa-  
 sing, the waters of the sea reached the shore  
 Round and round-In all directions, Everywhere  
 Blinding આધળા કરી નાખે તેની, જેમા દેખી શકાય નહિ તેની  
 Dense So thick that nothing can be seen through it.  
 Mist ધુમસ Fog Thin vapour clinging to the ground,  
 Came down-Spread, Enveloped  
 Hid ઢાકી દીધી Covered  
 Weed (વીડ) નકામા શેષા, ઝાડવા Low shrubs  
 Floating (ફ્લોટિંગ) તરતા Appearing above the surface  
 of the sea Tress (ટ્રેસ) વાળની લટ Plait of hair.  
 Tress of golden hair-Plait or curl of glossy and  
 yellow hair.  
 Drowned ડુબી ગયેલી Submerged, Sunk  
 Maiden (મેડન) કુમારિકા Unmarried girl

Nests માછલી પકડવાની જાળ

Salmon (સલ્મન) એક જાતની માછલી A kind of fish  
So fair-So brightly

Stakes જેની સથે જાળમાધે છે તે વામડા Thin poles to  
which nets are fastened and which are fixed in  
the ground

Was never stakes at Dee-of all the fishes  
that were caught in the nets at Dee none was  
so bright as the thing just caught (the body of  
that girl Mary Here stakes is used for ne')

Rowed હોડીમા સુવાડીને લઇ ગયા Carried her in a boat  
prop-elled with oars

Rolling-Turning over like waves [drowned

Cruel because any one that comes near it is  
Crawling ધીમેધીમે આવતા Moving slowly

Hungry-It devours (drowns) any one who comes  
near it

Grave-Tomb Boatmen ખારવા Sailors, Seamen

Charles Kingsley —(1819-1875) An English  
clergyman and novelist He was the writer of  
such popular stories as those of *Westward Ho?*  
and *Hereward the Wake* He also wrote some  
beautiful poems, such as this, *The Sands of Dee*

Stanza 1 The father said to his daughter  
“ Oh mary go and bring the cattle home safely  
across the sandy beach of the River Dee ” The  
wind was blowing furiously in a westerly direction  
and was very cold by coming in contact with  
the foam

Stanza 2 The tide began to rise slowly but surely and it began to come near and nearer in every direction towards the sand as far as eye could reach and above that, dense fog covered the land and she could not see anything and she did not come alive (i.e. she died there)

Stanza 3 The fishermen began to wonder whether it was a plant or a fish or a mass of hair floating on the surface Ringlets of shining yellow hair of the drowned maiden were seen above the nets in the sea In the nets there had never been even a salmon so shining as that curl of golden hair.

Stanza 4 They took her dead body in a boat and rowed it to the shore through the foaming waves that cruelly took her life, brought the boat on shore and buried her But still the sailors at times hear her voice across the Dee calling the cattle back to home

## 5 The Village Wedding

ગામડાના લગ્ન.

Para 1 In the village there are two sorts of men, farmers and gentlemen There are many cottages belonging to the former and some big houses belonging to the latter There are fields and woods and in the distance there are hills

Para 2 There is a small river running through the village in which you can see small fish glistening here and there There is the church with its old tower and

there is the graveyard with its old inscriptions There is the clergyman's house and there is a school with its playground

Para 3 There is only one Grocer's shop but it supplies almost everything that the villagers want We know that the city people require a great many things but that the villagers want only a few, it is no wonder, therefor that there is only one shop The Grocer also acts as the Post-master There is one Doctor's house

Para 4 The village boys are seen in the lane delightfully watching the sparks of fire that rise up from the village Blacksmith's anvil

Para 5 In the evening some are seen in the village inn refreshing themselves with some food and talk

Para 6 Everyday the same activities are gone through Cows, horses, and boys go out in the morning and return in the evening

Para 7 Sunday is a day of rest The villagers on that day do not work they only go to Church to pray and hear service

Para 8 The scene of Nature changes according to the seasons but the life of the villagers goes the same round throughout the year

Para 9 But to day there is something unusual It is not Sunday and yet is a holiday and the Church bells are ringing

Para 10 The reason is that the daughter of the greatest man of the village, the Squire, is going to be married The sun is shining brightly and so women suppose that the bride will be happy There is a great

deal of ornamentation, flowers and flags at the Church and at some of the houses of the villagers in honour of the marriage. Villagers of the place and its district have come out, dressed in their best Sunday clothes. Drivers of carriages have put on the 'wedding favours'.

Para 11 A feast is to be given to the villagers and for that purpose large white tents have been pitched in the Park of the Hall and tables are laid.

Para 12 Inside the Hall great preparations for a feast are made for gentlemen, guests specially invited for the wedding feast.

Para 13 The steps of the staircase of the Hall are covered with red cloth for ladies to tread upon and flags and flowers are so much in evidence in every room that it looks like a garden. The names of the bride and the bridegroom are knitted in braid in an arch, made of white and red roses.

Para 13 Wedding presents, so many and so beautiful, large and small are placed for show in the largest room of the house.

Para 14-15 The bride is dressed in white satin, her relations first drive off to the Church and last goes herself with her father, cheered and blessed all along the road by the villagers, for she has been beloved of them all for twenty-years.

Para 16 Everything in the Church is ready, the old Rector and the Bridegroom and the so many witnesses of the coming marriage.

Para 17 The Bride arrives, the church organ plays a grand tune. She has her 'bridesmaids' just as the bridegroom has his 'best man'. She walks up to the altar.

The marriage ceremony begins and the marriage vow is taken both by the bride and the bridegroom and the marriage ring is put on the third finger of the left hand of the bride by the bridegroom. The rector blesses the married couple and the bridegroom and the bride sign their names in the Church register as man and wife. Then, husband and wife and guests drive away to the Hall, there to partake of the marriage feast. The villagers also crowd together in the park for the same purpose.

Many are the congratulations and 'drinks to the Health of the Bride and Bridegroom'. Then the bride cuts the wedding cake and all are pleased to take a piece each.

The pair now bid good-bye to the guests, Church bells ring, bands of music play and the guests depart. The cheerful and happy villagers long remember and talk about the marriage of the Squire's daughter.

Lies-Is situated Woods (ଝାଞ୍ଜ) ଓ ଗହମ Forests

Cottages (ଝିଲ୍ଲିଆ) ଝାଞ୍ଜ Huts [on the field

Dotted over-Numerous cottages have been erected  
Here and there-In some places

Standing in its own ground-Erected on the  
ground belonging to the owner himself

With a smooth green lawn in front-In the fore  
part of the house, there is a plot of grassy land  
Filled with-Full of

Paths (ଘାଟିଆ) ଝାଞ୍ଜ Road cut out in lawns

Gravel (ଗ୍ରାଭଲ) ଝିଲ୍ଲି ଝାଞ୍ଜ Small pieces of stone

Wind in and out-Are made in a zigzag manner,  
leading from and into the garden

Beyond-on the other side

Rise-Are situated

Shady trees-Large trees giving good shade,

Rivulet નદી Diminutive of river A small river

Ripples (રિપ્પલ) ખળખળ અવાજ કરે છે Makes a gentle sound while flowing Gently flows

Pebbles (પેબલ્સ) પથરા Small pieces of stone

Ripples over in its bed-The river flows gently over little stones which can be seen in the river.

Bed (બેડ) તળીયુ Bottom

Arched Bridge કમાનવાળો પુલ Bridge having arches.

Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યભાગ Middle

Church (ચર્ચ) દેવળ A building for christian worship

Belfry ઘટ રાખવાનો ઘુન્ન Bell-Tower.

Announce જણાવવું Declare, Proclaim

Wedding (વેડિંગ) લગ્ન Marriage

Funeral (ફ્યુનરલ) દાટવાની ક્રિયા Burial ceremony

Grave yard દેવળની પાસેનું મરેલા માણસો દાટવાનું ચોગાન A court yard near the church for burning the dead

To call people funeral-The bell is rung in the church at the time of prayer or when a marriage ceremony takes place or when some dead body is to be buried

Tombstones (ટુમ્સ્ટોન્સ) Slabs of stones on a tomb on which the name of the deceased is written

Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રીપ્શન) કોતરેલો લેખ L in and scribo, I write Anything engraved on a stone

Worn વસાઇગયે છે Impaired

Cut into the stones-Engraved



Close by-Just near [rector to live in.

Rectory ધર્મા યજ્ઞને રહેવાનું મકાન Building for the  
Clergyman ધર્માધિકારી Priest, Rector

In charge of-Having the charge or care of

\* Ivy એક જાતનો વેવે

Not far off ધણે દૂર નહિ, પાસે Near

Play ground રમત ગમતની જગ્યા Open ground for  
the schoolboys to play

Main-મહેટો, મુખ્ય Principal

Lanes go off to the houses-From the main street  
small lanes branch off in different directions lead-  
ing to houses.

Grocery (ગ્રાસરિ) ગાંધીની દુકાન Grocer's shop

That are likely to be wanted in the village-That  
the villagers are likely to require

Plates (પ્લેટસ) રકાની Rich folk=Rich people

Neighbourhood- પાડોશ Vicinity

Post-master-One who manages a post office e g the  
work of delivering letters despatching parcels etc

Stamps (સ્ટેમ્પ્સ) પોસ્ટની ટીકીટ Postal stamps

Pony-cart- ટટ્ટુની ગાડી A small carriage with a pony  
yoked to it

He has to be ready to go-He must be prepared  
to go Supply-જથ્થો Stock

Medicines (મેડિસિન્સ) દવા Chemical drugs

Blacksmith-લકાર

\* Forge- બઢી A furnace where iron is heated

Bright sparks- ચળકતા તત્ત્વો Brilliant particles of  
fire or some ignited substance

**Anvil** (એનવિલ) એરથુ An iron block on which smiths  
 hammer and shape work  
**Hammer** (હામર) હથોડો  
 Comes down upon-Falls heavily  
 That fly from down upon the red hot iron=  
 When hot iron is beaten by a hammer little  
 sparks of fire come out of it  
**Inn** (ઇન) િમી **Hotel** Is over-Is finished  
 Smoking then pipes-Smoking tobacco in pipes  
 made of clay or wood  
**Ale**-જવનો દારૂ Wine made from ale  
 Sweep out-વાળી કઢાડવું Remove the dust  
 Dress-કપડા પહેરવા Make them put on clothes  
**Mend**-સમા કરવા Repair  
 To graze-ચરવાને To feed in open fields  
**Plough** (પ્લાઉ) હળ Tilling instrument  
 Are led out to the plough-Are yoked to the plough  
**Harvest-field**-કાપણી કરવાને તૈયાર થયેલું બેતર Field full  
 of crops ready to be reaped  
**Breakfast**-નાસ્તો A morning meal  
 Have had-Have finished  
**Reigns** (રેઇન્ઝ) પ્રવતે છે, પ્રસરે છે Prevails  
 Quiet reigns in the village-Everywhere there is  
 silence in the village  
 Come pouring out in numbers  
 Seems alive with them-Appears to be full of activity  
 owing to the noise made by children  
**Cheese** (ચીઝ) પનીર Cake made of curd, sugar and butter

Sinking sun અસ્ત પામતો સૂર્ય Setting sun  
 Saunter down (સૌન્ડર) આમતેમ ભટકવું Stroll idly  
 Sunday clothes—Fine clothes which they wear on  
 sundays  
 Rector (રેક્ટર) ધર્મધિકારી Priest Clergyman  
 Preaches ઉપદેશ આપવો delivers a sermon  
 Hymns (હિમ્ન) ગીત Songs Psalms  
 Service સ્વર મવા, ધર્મસ્વર ભક્તિ Formal religious devotion.  
 Because it is serving God—Because to do so is to  
 serve God Seasons ઋતુઓ Tints રંગ Hues  
 Depart as winter approaches—Just when winter  
 sets in, the birds leave England and fly away  
 to the other countries  
 Seldom—ભાગ્યેજ Hardly  
 Village—All the men in the village  
 The village is awake early—All the people in the  
 village have arisen early  
 Stir—ગડગડ Movement Sunrise—Morning  
 Eagerly watching—Observing carefully  
 What is going on—What is happening  
 Indeed—ખરેખર Truly [villages  
 In all the country around—In all the surrounding  
 Squire (સ્કવાયર) ઇલાકમા એક ઉચ્ચો ઇલાક છે It is the  
 title of a man next in rank to a Knight  
 Owns—Possesses  
 Hall is the name of the Squire's building 'Happy  
 is the bride etc (see lesson 6)  
 Cartloads of flowers—Carts full of flowers.

Ferns—A sort of plants

Are being taken down—Are carried

Gateway-દરવાજો Entrance gate

Flags wave from it—Banners are fastened on the  
arches and they flutter by the breeze of the wind \*

To do him honour—તેને માન આપવાને To pay respect  
to him

Carniages-ગાડી Coaches

Pairs જોડી Couples

Roll up હકારી લાવે છે Are driven up

Relations (રેલેશન્સ) સગા Relatives *L re, latus* carried

For miles around—From places, some miles away

Ribbon (રિબન) રેસ, રીત A long narrow web of silk,  
used for trimming dresses [in it

Button hole—Holes in the coat for fixing a flower

Wedding favour—As a present in honour of wedding ,

Pitched—ઉભા કરવામા આવ્યા છે Are erected

Tables have been laid with plates etc—Plates etc  
have been placed on the table

Invited—નિમત્રણ કરવામા આવ્યું છે Are requested to come  
*L in vito* I call

Inside—અંદરના ભાગમા In the interior

Mansion (મૅન્શન) મકાન, મહેલ Palace

Ancestors (અન્સેટર્સ) આપદાદા, Forefathers *L ante*,  
before and *cedo* I go

Preparations—તૈયારી

Wedded pair—married couple

Marriage ceremony—શાદી Ceremony by which \*  
marriage takes place

**Terrace** (ટૅરેસ) અગાશી An elevated flat roof or platform, made of stone

**Leading down-Extending** Lofty ઉચું High

**Gravelled** સુવાળી, કામરી જેના પર પાથરેલી હોય તેવો Covered with small, soft stones or pebbles

**Has been laid-Is spread**

**Alight-ઉતરે** Descend **Soil-મગાડવા** Make dirty

**Staircase-દાદર** The space in which a stair is placed

**Flowers hide the staircases-Over the staircase are** placed flower pots so that it is completely covered with flowers

**Far end of the drive-Other end of the path**

**Arch of triumph-ગુબ પ્રસંગની ખુશાલીમા સુફર કમાવે ઉભી કરવામા આવે છે તે** Magnificent arch raised to commemorate or celebrate a happy event

**Initial-શરૂ થતા, આરંભના** Letter at the beginning of a word (R is the initial letter of the word Rama)

**Intertwined-ચુલેલા** Woven together

**Has been given up-Is specially kept for**

**Display-મતિવડુ તે** Show, Exhibition

**Have been pouring in=Are coming in numbers**

**Articles-Things, Presents** [દાકાએલ જમીન

**Carpoted floor-Floor covered with carpet** શેત્ર અથવા

**Goodly sight-Beautiful spectacle** સુફર દેખાવ

**Statue (સ્તંભ)** પુતળા Monument

**Bracelet (બ્રેસલેટ)** બગડા An ornament of the wrist

**Necklace-દાર** A string of beads or precious stones for the neck

**Diamonds and rubies-હીરા તે માણિક**

**Work tables-Tables used at the time of working.**

Need buy nothing=Would not require to buy  
anything [skin of a goat

Kid leather-બકરનું ચામડું Leather made from the  
Wreath (રીધ) માળા Garland

Orange blossoms-Orange lowers

Staying-Living Excited-Eager.

Drive off-Drive in a carriage to the church!

To catch a glimpse=To have a look

Peer through=Look through

Railings-જાળીના સળીઆ Bars of an enclosure

Well known to them-Acquainted with them

Bless her-આશીર્વાદ આપવો Expresses good wishes

Decorated (ડેકોરેટડ) શયુગારનામા આચ્યુ છે Adorned

Altar (ઑલ્ટર) અગ્રેજ લોકોના દેવળમા ધન ક્રિયા કરવાની ઉચી  
જગ્યા હોય છે તે A raised platform in a church for  
performing religious ceremonies

Minister (મિનિસ્ટર) ધર્માચાર્ય A religious officer or  
a rector, Priest L *minister* a servant

Bouquet (બોકે) ટુલની કલગી Bunch of flowers

Listening (લિસનિંગ) ધ્યાન દેતે માનવે છે Hear attentively.

Wheels (વ્હીલ્સ) પેડા

Best man-The right-hand man or the supporter  
of the bridegroom at a wedding.

Rails-સળીઆ Bars

Organ-એક મતનું વાદ્ય યત્ર A kind of wind instru-  
ment consisting of a number of pipes, with keys  
like those of a piano

Tune-Melody Leaning-અડેળીને Reclining

Veil—A thin covering. ધુરખે [time of wedding]  
 Brides maids—Girls who attend on a bride at the  
 Walking two and two—Two in one line.  
 Group themselves—Gather themselves round  
 Ancient—જૂના Old  
 Prayer book—Book containing hymns or prayers.  
 Wilt thou have—Will you like to have  
 Wedded wife—married wife ધર્મ પત્ની  
 Comfort—Give solace *Le con, fortis*, strong સુખ આપવું  
 Forsaking all others—Giving up or leaving off  
 any other woman you may have loved  
 Are strained to hear—સામળવાને આગુર હોય છે Are very  
 eager to hear Giveth—Gives  
 Repeat—ફરીથી બોલી જવું To reiterate [કે દુ બમા  
 For better, for worse—Under all circumstances સુખ  
 Cherish (ચેરિશ) સ્નેહ રાખવો Hold dear  
 Do us part—આપણને જુદા પાડે Parts us Separate us  
 Ordinances (ઓડિનન્સિસ) હુકમ, ધારા An edict or  
 Decree *Loorde*, order [faith to thee for that  
 I plight thee my troth—I pledge my honour or  
 Those whom God put as under—Let those who  
 have been joined (i e married) by God, be not  
 separated by man  
 Endow (એન્ડો, આપવું Enrich, Furnish  
 Put asunder—જુદા પાડવા Separate  
 Pronounce—ઘોષેથી કહેવું Declare *L pre, nuncio* I call  
 Psalm (સામ) મનન Hymn of God  
 The Bible is the sacred book of the Christians.

Vestry is a room in the church where the church

Registers etc are kept

Registers-નોંધ પુઝ Record book

Walk down the centre to the door-Walk from the  
centre of the room to the door

"The wedding march"- કન વખતે ગાવાના ગીતનું નામ છે

Scatter-ફેંકવા Throw, Spread

Grandest-સૌથી ભવ્યકાંદાર Nicest

Hurry off-ઉતાવળથી જાય છે Go in haste

Long remembered-Remembered for a long time

Meanwhile-તે દરમિયાન During that time

Dome-ધુમર Flowers arranged in conical shape

Congratulate (કૌતુહલ) અભિનંદન આપવું Pay their  
greetings L Con & gratulate to wish one joy

Many .. she hears from-Her aunts say "May  
God bless you" to her

Telegrams (ટેલિગ્રામ્સ) તાર

Were not able to come-Could not come

Blushes-રહેજ શરમાવું Is a little abashed with joy

Surname-અડક The family name

Christian name-Name given to a christian boy or  
girl at the time of Baptism

In the name, *James scott*, for instance, *James* is  
the Christian and *Scott* the family name

Are handed round-આપવામા આવે છે Are offered

Drink to the health-અંગ્રેજોમા શુભ પ્રસંગની મિજબાનીમા  
એવી રીતે સલામતી ક્ષેવડાવવાનો રિવાજ છે Drink, wishing  
the health of

Cut the wedding cake-There is a custom in  
England, that in a feast held in honour of



a wedding, a huge cake called the wedding cake is kept, which the bride cuts and distributes amongst the guests

Captain—An army officer of superior rank

Full dress—When he wears the army uniform

Good-bye-Farewell                      Peal—Ringing વણવણ

It is lost in the distance—It is a custom to wave handkerchiefs as a sign of farewell [distance

It is lost in the distance—It disappears in the

Tenants—મેલી કરવાની જમીન ભાડે રાખનારા Those who have hired land from him for cultivation

Shades of evening fall—Darkness of the evening spreads over the village

Is over—પૂરો થાય છે Is finished, Has passed away.

## 6 An Old Song

એક જુનું ગીત

*Summary* —In the old, good days of England, the people believed that the marriage which takes place on a bright day when there are no clouds and the sun shines forth in all his glory proves to be a very happy one. On such a day even the inanimate Church bells seem to say that the marriage would be crowned with future joy. And so it was in the case of a bride who married on a lovely day. Many years passed after her marriage and she was gradually passing toward old age and yet her

appearance remained fresh because her love was always fresh And she often remembered the song that was sung on her marriage-day and was glad to think how it had practically come true in her life This was the cheerful thought that sustained her when the time for death had nearly come Yes, really, 'happy, happy is the Bride the sunshine falls upon'

*Comments* --It is wonderful to think how people of all countries have come to associate frankness or gloom with misery, and light or lustre with happiness For example, heaven is supposed to be bright and hell, to be dark and gloomy We also believe that if any day is cloudy, except, of course, in the monsoon, then on that day something evil must have happened, for instance, the death of some good or great man

This belief has a peculiar force in the minds of Englishmen, for we know that the sunshine is not so common in England as in India They are very joyous, therefore, if luckily the sun shines upon their bride on the marriage-day

All such beliefs are now supposed to be superstitious, especially by the city people, for are they not enlightened and are they not superior to the villagers? The poet has, therefore, very skilfully said

"Thus sang a little *village* maid,  
In England's *olden* days"

Sunbeam plays-સૂર્યના કિરણ Sun shines

Sunbeam-સૂર્યના કિરણ Ray of the sun.

Maid (મેઇડ) કુમારિકા Maiden

A village maid—A maiden living in a village

Olden (એડન) જુના Ancient

Lovely (લવ્લિ) મનોહર, સુર. Beautiful, Charming

Gaily—Nicely, Joyously

Perfumed the air—Filled the air with the perfume

Gaily—Joyously [હવામાં સુગંધ ફેલાવતાં હતા

Bridal peal—Sound of the bells rung at the time of wedding.

Echoed (એકોડ) પડ્યો પડ્યો Reverberated

Glided swiftly—ઝડપથી પસાર થયા Passed quickly

Over her brow—Over her Here the word brow is put for the face

The long over her brow—She passed many long years quickly

That time had scarcely touched—There was scarcely any effect of the ravages of time on her fair brow

Wrinkle—કરચલી Folds

Or left there—Neither was there any single wrinkle visible over her brow (i e forehead)

Freshly bloomed—Increased freshly

Peaceful bower—Happy, contented mind

Here love is compared to a flower and the mind to a bower (ફલ મંડપ)

Withering power—Decaying influence i e Influence which weakens the force of love

Thinking sweetly smiled—While—she thought over the words, she laughed gently

Passing hours beguiled વખત ઝટ પસાર કરી નખાવતા.

Made her time pass quickly

At length આખરે At last

Tide (lit meaning) ભરતી

Ebbing fast away ને જલદીથી ઓટ થયો

Tide of life fast away તે જ્યારે વૃદ્ધ થઇ When  
she grew old

Fond memory સુખી યાદદસ્ત Happy remembrance

### 7 The Barber of Bagdad

Harūn al Rashid reigned as Caliph of Bagdad from 786 to 809 A D It was his practice to go out for himself in different dresses to hear secretly what his subjects might say about him or his officers Now it once so happened that Alī Sakal, the most famous and fashionable barber of Bagdad made a bargain with a poor wood-cutter for *all* the wood that was upon the wood-cutter's ass The fuel was given but then the barber made a demand for the pack saddle also, for, it was chiefly made of wood and he must have *all* the wood, so said the bargain And he forcibly took it away Now this was quite unjust and so the wood-cutter made complaints, one after the other before the Kazi, then before a higher judge and at last before the Mufti himself, but as all of them were patrons of the barber the case was dismissed Now the poor wood cutter was not to be put down by this sort of thing, he applied to the Caliph himself who duly called him in his presence and said that a bargain must be fulfilled according to the letter of the law but on the other hand he whispered something in his ear whereupon the wood-cutter went away and then he entered

into a bargain with the barber for getting himself and his companion shaved by him. The performance was done on the head of the wood-cutter and when he was asked to produce his companion he produced his ass. The barber, of course, believed himself to be too great to touch the ass and dismissed them both. The Caliph now called the barber to his court and said that if the barber did formerly think of insisting upon a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood, he, the Caliph must now think of insisting upon an ass being accepted as the wood-cutter's companion. And so the barber was ordered to shave the ass which he did with no small amount of trouble vexation and humiliation. And all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the Commander of the faithful.

**Bagdad**—A famous city situated on the bank of the river Tigris in Asiatic Turkey. It was the capital of the ancient Saracen (Mahomedan) empire. The modern Bagdad is nearly 500 miles away from the sea and contains a population of 145,000. Some of the most fertile lands are to be seen in and about the city.

**Caliph**—(From the Arabic word, *Khalifah*=a successor, *Khalafa*=to succeed) A title given to the successor of the prophet Mahomed. The Caliph is vested with supreme dignity. The caliphate of Bagdad reached its highest glory and splendour under Haroun Al Rashied. The title has now been swallowed up in those of *Shah*, *Sultan*, *Emir* and so on.

**Famous**—Well-known by his good actions

**Orthodox**—One who strictly follows the old original religion A pious and firm believer as opposed to Heterodox=one who takes to new ways in religion, almost a disbeliever Both these words are adjectives, (આસ્તિક, ધર્મચુસ્ત)

**Abbasid**—belonging to the dynasty of Abbas, uncle of the Prophet Mahomed The caliphs of this dynasty are called Abbassides and altogether they reigned from 750-809 A D The most celebrated of them all was Haroun Al Rashid born, according to some authorities, in 756 and reigned from 786-809 A D (અબ્બાસના વંશના)

**Ascended the throne**—ગાદી ઉપર આવ્યો Came to the throne Early age—નાની ઉંમરે

**Sagacious**—wise ઝોલો

**Prime Minister**—Chief—વડો પ્રધાન

**The court**—the palace where he decided points of law or gave justice to his subjects, his officers of the palace and its furniture—કચેરી

**Reign**—the period during which he ruled as Caliph રાજ્ય કારકીર્દી

**Was**—singular verb following a plural subject (court and reign) because the idea expressed by court and reign is one, singular

**Brilliant**—Splendid, famous—ઉજ્જવળ

**Western World**—Europe and America, because they lie to the west of Asia which may be called The Eastern World

**Hero-Chief** actor in a story or a drama મુખ્ય પાત્ર, નાયક The Europeans and Americans know mostly of Harun al Rashid from their reading of *The Arabian Nights*, because these are translated into English and many other languages of Europe They cannot read the original nor are all of them expected to know much of Mahomedan History

**Arabian Nights**—A book of fanciful stories, also translated into Gujarati One thousand and one nights are supposed to have been devoted to the telling of these tales The stories were told at night and so they are given the title, Arabian Nights The matter of these stories is derived from Indian, Persian, Egyptian, and Arabian lore. They are very delightful reading and so the Western World reads them and gets to know about Haroun al Rashid—અરેબિઅન નાઇટ્સ એ નામનું વાર્તાનું પુસ્તક

**Numerous**—A great number of, Many ઘણી ઘણી

**Arabic**—Of Arabia, અરબસ્તાનના.

**Literature**—Good books in prose and poetry on all subjects સાહિત્ય

**Various**—Of different sorts. જુદીજુદી જાતના

**Disguises**—Dresses put on to conceal his own personality વેશ બદલા [recognise him.

**At Night**—For then it will be more difficult to Behaved—Acted and spoke વર્તન અભાવતા હતા

**Of happy memory**—Whose name is joyfully remembered by all because he was a good ruler It is customary as mark of respect or reverence to add some such title to the name of great good men જેમકે ભગવાન્ શકાચાર્ય, પુણ્યસ્થોક નળરાય

**Celebrated**—About whom men talked much in praise પ્રખ્યાત

**Steady hand**—he shaved without hurry or injury. ઇરકા કર્યા વગર ધીમી ધારણે હળમત કરવા માટે

**Dexterity**—Skill (From the Latin word *Dexter*=the right hand) The right hand is more skilful in doing work of any kind than the left and so dexterous means clever, skilful And whatever is graceless or unskilful we call in English *awkward*, because *awl*=the left hand હેશ્લીયારી, દક્ષતા દક્ષ અને ડેક્સ્ટરસ એ એ શબ્દની વ્યુત્પત્તિ સરખી જણાય છે

**Trim**—Prune, to cut in a regular or seemly shape. કોરી કાતરીને ઠીકઠીક કરવા આગના ઝાડને ઉપર ઉપરથી દેખાવદાર બનાવવા કાપવામા આવે છે તેને પણ to trim the plants or leaves એમ કહેવાય Also, to trim the wick= વાટ કાતરવી.

**Beard**—દાઢીના વાળ **Whisker**—hair on the cheek ગાલના અથવા પડખેના વાળ [પાટો આધેયો હોય છતા પણુ

**Blindfolded**—Covered up with a piece of cloth

**Drawing blood**— કોહી કાઢવું

**Employ**—Put to service કામે લગાડવું

**Run of business**—ધરાડી ધધો [haughty ઉદ્દત.  
nsolent—in=into, *salo*=I leap) **Presumptuous**:

**Scarcely**—Seldom આખેજ



A head... Aga- He would not shave the hair of  
any man who was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga*  
એગ અથવા આગા કરતા નીચી પાયરીના માથુસના મસ્તકને તે  
અડતો પણ નહિ Wood for fuel-અળતણુ માટેનું લાકડું.

\* Scarce-Coming in little quantity થોડી પેદાશ હતી  
Consumed-Used up તેની દુકાને ઘણા લાકડાની વપરાશ અથવા  
જરૂર હતી તેથી [તેને પહેલી પસંદગી આપીને.

In preference-Selecting him before anybody else.  
Almost . sale-તેની દુકાને પેતાના લાકડાં તુરતા તુરત ખપી જશે  
એવી લગભગ ખાતરીથી

Considerable-Great, Not quite small

Offered price-અસુક પૈસા આપવા કહ્યું

Offered-Told him that he would give

Unloaded-Took off the load from લાકડાને બારો  
ગધેડા પરથી ઉતારી નાખ્યો

Pack-saddle-The saddle or wooden frame in which  
the fuel was packed એાહું, કાહું.

Bargain-Contract સારું Agreement-કરાર.

Amazement-Astonishment, Wonder નવાઈ, અચ્ચે

Altercation-War of words તકરાર

Overbearing-Haughty અભિમાની

Distress-Misery, Disappointment દુ:ખ, નિરાશા

Customers-ધરાક [તેને આશ્રય આપતો.

Patronised-Supported by being his customer

Made light-Considered of little importance નજીવી  
કરી કાદીનાખી [અરજ કરી.

Appealed to-Begged before, Stated his case to.

**Mufti**—(Ar *mufti* a judge or magistrate) A Doctor

of Mahomedan Law મુસનમાની પડિત

**Pondered**—deeply thought ઉડે વિચાર કરીને

**Settled**—Gave his opinion નિર્ણય દર્શાવ્યો

**Provision**—condition શરત, કાનુન

**Kuran**—The Holy Scriptures of the Mahommedans

મુસલમાનોનું ધર્મ પુસ્તક ખ્રિસ્તિઓનું જેવું બાયબલ અને હિંદુઓના

ધર્મશાસ્ત્રો અગર ભગવદ્ગીતા તથા વેદ વેદાંત તે પ્રમાણેનો ધર્મગ્રંથ

હિંદુઓની મસ્મૂતિ અગર તેવી કોઈ બીજી મ્મૂતિ ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર કહેવાય

છે અને તેમા ધર્મનો અર્થ લૌકિક ધર્મ પણ થાય છે એટલે ન્યાય

અને કાયદાકાનુન તેમા સમજાવેલા છે તે મુજબ કુરાનમા મુસલમાની

કાયદો છે

**Put up with**—Bear, endure સહન કરી લેવી

**Disheartened**—Disappointed નિરાશ થયો

**Forthwith**—Directly, immediately એન્દમ, સીધો

**Scribe**—One who writes for others for a little

money મુનશી, લહીઓ, અરજી લખી દેનાર

**Petition**—Humble application અરજ

**Got...** petition એક લહીઆ પાસે અરજી લખાવી

**Duly**—Formally નિયમાનુસાર

**Presented**—Submitted રજુ કરી

**The Day**—Accusative of time, on understood

**In State**—In a formal procession રીતસર સરખસ કાઢીને.

**Mosque**—A Mahommedan temple મસ્જિદ

**Punctuality**—the habit of working regularly વખતસર

કામ કરવાનો જ રિવાજ

**It** presence—યોગાજ વખતમા કહીયારાને પોતાની સમક્ષ

બોલાવ્યો

**Approached**—Gone near.

Kissed the ground-As a mark of extreme respect  
This was the mode of salutation to a Mahommedau ruler

Placing him-With joined hands

\* Sleeves-That part of the cloak which covers the arms and the hands વાવ The sleeves were long and so they covered the hands also Nowadays the sleeves cover only the arms but in the case of old persons or some Rajput or Mahommedan nobles we still see the long sleeves

Feet-The wood-cutter carried his hands and feet as described in the lesson, simply to show respect

Words on his side-A bargain must be fulfilled according to its words The barber had said these words -'For all the wood that is upon the ass' Now if I consider these words as they are, my decision, perhaps, will go in the barber's favour The letter of the law is with him જે માત્ર કરારના શબ્દોજ એકબે તો ચુકાદો હજમતી તરફેણુમા થાય.

Equity on your side-But the spirit of the law is with you Equity means justice, proper and equal treatment The barber wished to cheat the wood-cutter for the latter could not have understood from the words "all the wood" as much as the former

Kept-Fulfilled અમલ થવો એકબે

Faith-Trust શ્રદ્ધા વિશ્વાસ

But-After this word there is a long dash to show

that the Caliph said some such words in the man's ear, not loudly.—“If the barber cheated you you can have justice by cheating him and thus teaching him a lesson not to cheat others” And then he must have told him what he should do for that purpose

Obeisances—Reverential salutes નીચા વળીને પ્રણામ  
 Without—Outside બહાર [માથવાતુ દોરડું  
 Halter—The rope by which an animal is tied up  
 The Country—Some village ગામડા [કિયા, હામત  
 Operations—Actions of cutting the hair વાળ કાપવાની  
 Settled—Decided upon નક્કી કરવામા આવી  
 Crown—Head Shorn—Deprived of hair મૂકાય  
 Presently—Soon તુર્જ  
 Demean—Act below my position હલકો પડ્યો છું  
 Away with you—Get out  
 I'll mischief—તમને બનેને ઇમા કરીશ [Razor—અત્રાએ,  
 Commander of the faithful—A title of the Caliph  
 He was the head of the Mahommedans  
 A true believer—A human being who truly believes in the word of the Kuran [કરવી શર કર  
 To the ass—Begiato shave the ass ગધેડાની હામત  
 Consequences—Result, નહિતર પરિણામ થુ આવશે તે તુ જાણે  
 છે અર્થાત્ હુ તને સખત શિક્ષા કરીશ  
 Obligated—Compelled ફરજ પડી  
 Lather—Apply soap before shaving સાપુ લગાડવો  
 Jeered—Laughed at ઠીકીઆ કોળો કરવામા આવ્યો ખુબ  
 મસ્કરી કરીને ચીડવો.

**Mocked**—Same as jeered The two words are used together for the sake of emphasis તેની સામે આળા હરવામા આવ્યા **Taunts**—Cutting rebukes મેણા ટોણા.

**Bystanders**—Those who sat or stood near him પાસે ઉભેલા માણસો.

**Appropriate**—Proportionate, proper યોગ્ય, પ્રમાણસર

**Resounded**—Echoed was full of talk ગાથ ઉઠ્યુ.

**Celebrated**—Praised and made known everywhere

## 8 The Plate of Gold

### સોનાની રકાબી.

*Summary*—One day a wonderful plate of Gold dropped from heaven in the courtyard of the temple at Benares. It was so written on it that it should be given as a reward to him who loved God best of all. All people soon got to know of it and all of them poured in to give evidence of their kind and loving deeds before the Priests' Council which sat on for no less than one whole year to hear and judge. At last they settled that the plate must be given to one man among those witnesses whose whole estate had been given away in charity within that year. But as soon as soon as the man advanced to take up the plate it changed to basest lead. In this way the priests went on adjudging the prize in favour of three different persons but at the touch of each of them, the plate turned into lead. All the while, those who came to the temple distributed money among the poor maimed beggars who lay near the gates, but without real charity of the heart. They did it only in the hope that the priests might count that as a kindly service.

Now towards the end of the second year a simple peasant came to the temple to fulfil a vow. He did not know at all that a competition for the plate of Gold was going on. But when he saw a poor, blind beggar lying near the gate, he at once knelt down and consoled him with the words "O thou, my brother! bear thy trouble bravely. God is good." You see, he did not give any money to the beggar for he had none to spare but he gave what he had, namely, love from his heart. God was pleased and He put such a feeling in the mind of the priests that they thought of asking the peasant to take the plate and to see if it did not turn into lead. And really it did not, on the contrary, it shone with thrice its former lustre. In this way the prize went to the real lover of God and Man.

**Moral**—God does not care for our money, or power or position. He looks into our heart. Whatever action we do, He measures it by the feeling with which we have done it. A great philosopher has said 'Motive makes Morality,' that is to say, our action is good or bad according to our motive or inner object with which it is done. Those who gave money to the beggar outside the Temple did it only with a view to get the plate of Gold or to win praise. You see, their *motive* was not good. There is nothing bad in giving money but the motive also must be pure, if we do it to please God there must be real kindness of the heart which the peasant had and so God was pleased.

If we serve our fellow-brethren, we serve God. There is a poem about Abu Ben Adam (Abu the son of Adam) in which it is said that God considered him to be His first and best devotee (and) because he used to serve

men All creatures are of God and so in serving them we serve God Only it must be done without any desire of reward, Service for the sake of Service. Hear what this says —

‘ He prayeth best, who loveth best  
All things both great and small  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all ”

ગૂજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં પણ કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે કે ભગવાન ભાવના ભૂખ્યા છે ભોજન કે ભપકાના નહિ ભગવાન રામચંદ્ર શમરીના બોરથી સતુષ્ટ થયા, કૃષ્ણ ભગવાન સુદામાના તાડુલથી અને વિદુરની માણથી પ્રસન્ન થયા, આવી બધી વાતો એકજ સત્ય સૂચવે છે કે ભગવાન અતર્યામી હોય આપણુ અતર તપાસે છે, બહારની ખાતી કૃતિઓ નહિ પરંતુ તેની સાથે યાદ રાખવું પડે છે કે બહાર તથા અદર એ બંનેની પરિવ્રતના હોય તો વળી વધારે સાઝ માનતા માનવી અને તે પૂરી કરવી એ બહાદુરી કૃતિ થયે છે તે ખરા ભાવથી ખેડત કરવા આવ્યો હતો તેની તે બહારની કૃતિ તે અદરના ભાવના સ્વાભાવિક ઉભળકાણ હતી, તેથીજ પ્રભુ પ્રસન્ન રહે છે

Benares (અનારસ) કાશી The sacred city of the Hindoos  
Temple court દહેરાની બહારનું ચોગાન Court-yard ad-  
joining a temple

Wondrous (ઉવડસ) અદ્ભુત અગમ્ય જેવું Wonderful.  
Where on-Upon which  
Were writ-Were written

Loveth best-સહુથી વધારે ચાહ રાખે છે

Gift (ગિફ્ટ) અક્ષિસ Present.

To him . heaven-This plate is sent from heaven  
as a gift to one who loves best

**Proclamation** (પ્રાકલેખેશન) ઠહેરો **L pro forth and**  
*damo* I call **Announcement**

**Thereat-Thereupon**

**Midday hour-Exactly** at noon time

**Assemble** એસેમ્બલ) એકઠા થવું. **Gather together,**

**For virtue-On account of their virtue**

**Deem** their right the best-**Consider** their clum  
 superior to any other

**Deeds of mercy** દયાના કામ **Acts of kindness**

**Adjudge** (એજૂડજ નક્કી કરવું, ફેસલો આપવો. **Decide**

**Ran swift as light-Spread as quickly as light**

**Quarter**(કવાર્ટર) દિશા **Direction**

**Munshis** (મુન્શી) **Learned men**

**Hermit** (હરમિટ) સાધુ, **Recluse, Ascetic**

**Renowned** (રિનાઉન્ડ) પ્રખ્યાત **Famous, Noted for**

**Splendid** (સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ) સુદર **Bright, Illustrious** **L**  
*splendeo* I shine

**And all splendid deeds-and all of them were**  
 famous for bright and merciful deeds,

**In solemn council-Assembled together to hear**

**To merit** યોગ્ય થવાને **To deserve to get**

**Claimants** (ક્લેઇમન્ટસ) હકદાર **Those that asserted**  
 their right to it

**Patient weighing-ધીરજથી સરખાવી જેતા** **Deliberately**

**After a patient weighing of the worth of all-After**  
 patiently considering the worth or value of all  
 the claimants

**Worth** (ઉવર્થ) કિંમત **Value**



**Bestowed** (બિરદોડ) આપી **Gave, Conferred.**  
**Lover of the race-Kind to the whole mankind**  
**Estate** (એસ્ટેટ) મીલકત **Property. L e, sto I stand**  
**Had parted been-Had been distributed** વહેચી દેવામાં  
 આવી હતી  
**Trembling with joy-આનંદથી ધ્રુજતો Thrilling with**  
**gladness** **Advanced-Moved forward**  
**Lo-Look Finger-touch-Touch of his finger**  
**Basest lead-Worthless, Bad lead** હલકામાં હલકી  
 જાતનું સીસું  
**Aghast** (એધાસ્ટ) બચભીત **Terrified**  
**Hapless** (હૅપલેસ) કમનસીમ **Unfortunate.**  
**Dropt-Dropped down** [metallic sound.  
**Clanging** (ક્લૅન્ગિંગ) ખલુખલુટ કરતી **Making a loud**  
**Guerdon** (ગરડન) બદલો **Reward Prize**  
**Was transformed-મદલાય ગઇ Was changed L trans,**  
**forma form**  
**Awarded** (એવૉર્ડેડ) આપી **Bestowed, Conferred**  
**Thrice did heaven refuse the gift-Thrice the**  
**plate of gold was changed to a plate of lead**  
**Host** (હોસ્ટ) ટોળું **Group, Crowd**  
**Maimed** (મેઇમ્ડ) લગડા, પાગળા **Crippled**  
**In hope to move that love-With the hope of**  
**moving the claimants with pity for them (and**  
**thus to get something)**  
**Whereby-It was by showing love to mankind**  
**that they were to get the plate**

Rained freely-ધુટથી જોયવામાં આવ્યા Were distributed  
 broadcast [out to receive the coins.  
 Out-stretched-પેહોળા કરેલા Hands that were stretched  
 So much as turned-Did not even care to turn  
 But none that begged-All of them gave money  
 freely to the beggars but none of them cared to  
 look to their piteous faces and thus sympathise  
 with them Almost passed-Was nearly over  
 At length there came-At last a poor farmer came  
 to that place Peasant( પેઝન્ટ) ખેડૂન Farmer  
 Not aware- Not knowing  
 Contest (કોન્ટેસ્ટ) હરીફાઈ Struggle, Competition L.  
 con, testis witness [To worship  
 To pay a vow-માનતા પુરી કરવાને To fulfil a vow,  
 Shrivelled (શ્રિવેલ્ડ) કરચલી વળી ગયેલા Wrinkled  
 Line of shrivelled beggars=Number of lean beggars  
 sitting in a line  
 All his.. to sweet pity-His heart became full  
 of pity towards the poor beggars  
 Welled up ઉભરાઇ આવ્યા Filled his eyes.  
 Sore (સોર) દુઃખી Afflicted  
 Shunned by all-સત્રાજ્ઞાએ ત્યજી દીધેયો Avoided by all.  
 Sightless (સાઇટલેસ) આંધળો Blind  
 Knelt (નેલ્ટ) ધુટણીએ પડયો Sat on his knees  
 Palms (પાલ્મ) હથેળી Surface inside the hand  
 Trouble (ટ્રાબલ) દુઃખ Pain.  
 Bravely-મહાદુરીથી Courageously  
 Bear thy trouble bravely-Endure the pain nobly

Straight way-સીધે સીધે Directly  
 Wrangled (રંગલ) કથબો કરતા હતા Quarrelled  
 They wrangled of their deeds of 'love-They quar-  
 relled about their superiority in good deeds  
 Awhile-થોડીવાર For a short time  
 Listened (લિસન) ધ્યાન દઇને સાંભળ્યું Heard attentively.  
 To beckon (બેકન) બોલાવાને To call.  
 Sacred vessel-The plate of gold  
 Lustre (લસ્ટર) તેજ Brilliancy  
 Amazed (અમેઝડ) ચકચકીત કરીયા Astonished them  
 Rejoice (રિજોઇસ) ખુશી યા Be glad  
 Departed (ડિપાર્ટેડ) ગયા Went away *L de, partis*, a part  
 Bowing (બાઉઇંગ) નીચારણીને Bending his hand low,  
 Saluting Streamed (સ્ટ્રીમ્ડ) ચોતરફ ફેલાઇ Radiated,  
 Spread

### 9 William Tell

William Tell was a brave Swiss archer His country-  
 men still regard him as their national hero One day he  
 disobeyed the order of Gessler, the Austrian Governor  
 of Altdorf, a town near like Lucerne The order was  
 for all the Swiss to bow to his hat which he had caused  
 to be placed upon a pole in the market place, he being  
 much filled with pride For this refusal to obey him,  
 Gessler ordered the brave archer to be heavily chained  
 and taken by a boat to his castle to be imprisoned  
 there As he was being carried in a boat a storm arose  
 and the guard feared that they would be drowned They  
 knew that Tell was a good sailor, so they unfettered him

and he skillfully guided the boat across the lake till they reached near the castle Then suddenly before he could be arrested he leapt ashore, clambered up the mountain side and disappeared Then he hurried to the castle and shot the Governor through the heart Shortly after that the Swiss, in a body, rose against the Austrians, their despotic ruler, drove them from their country and gained their independence Thus he stirred up the Swiss, who in order to perpetuate his name, have built a chapel on a rock near lake Lucerne, which is known as Tell's Chapel  
Sights (સાઇટ્સ) દેખાવ Scene, View.

Lofty (લોફ્ટી) ઉચા High [high.

Rise on all sides-Stand all round the lake very  
Edge (એજ) કિનારો Shore

A scene of the greatest beauty-Very beautiful sight  
Makes his way-મુસાફરી કરે છે Travels

Flight (ફ્લાઇટ) ઘાટ, પગથીયા Stair, Ladder

A flight of steps-A series or line of steps

Jutting out into-આગળ પડતો Projecting

Stands-Is situated

Chapel (ચેપલ) દેવળ Place of worship

Built to his memory-તેના સ્મરણમા Built to commemorate his name

Memory (મેમરિ) સ્મરણ Remembrance [અમર કરવાતે.

To his memory-To perpetuate his name તેનું નામ

National (નેશનલ) પ્રજાકીય Of the whole nation L.  
natus born

Regard-Consider

Stirred up (સ્ટીડ અપ) જાગૃત કરીધા, ઉત્કેષ્યા. Excited,  
moved to rise in arms.

Yoke-ધુસરી Sway, Power  
 Shepherds (શેપર્ડ્ઝ) બરવાડ Cow-herds  
 Reared-ઉછેર્યા Brought up  
 Slopes (સ્લોપ્સ) ઢોળાવવા જગ્યા Inclined planes  
 Fertile (ફર્ટાઇલિ) ફળદ્રુપ Fruitful [I press.  
 Oppressed (ઓપ્રેસ્ડ) દુઃખ દીધા Harassed L op, premo  
 Above all things-More than anything  
 Bitterly (બિટરલિ) Very much  
 Accordingly (એકોર્ડિંગલિ) તેથી Thereupon  
 Cantons-It is the name given to the Swiss  
 provinces  
 League of Perpetual Alliance નિરતરની સહાયક મંડળી.  
 A society or a permanent union  
 Stand by-Help  
 Opportunity came પ્રસંગ આવે Occasion arose  
 Was a long time coming-Took a very long time  
 to come, ૧ e Came after a very long time  
 Stewards (સ્ટુઅર્ડ્ઝ) વહીવટદાર Men appointed by  
 kings to manage small states  
 Taxed-કર નાખ્યો  
 Complained (કમ્પેઇન્ડ) ફરીઆદ કરી Told their grievance.  
 Filled with pride-Proud  
 Bow-Salute Market place-Bazar  
 Dared to disobey-ન માનવાની હિમત કરી. Was bold  
 enough to disobey  
 Enraged (એન્ગર્ડ) ગુસ્સે થઇને Being angry  
 Enraged at his refusal him-Being angry that  
 his order was not obeyed (because Tell refused  
 to bow to the hat).

**Archer** (આર્ચર) તીરદાન One who who is proficient in  
shooting arrows      **The brave archer-Tell**

**To be heavily chained-**તેને સખત રીતે બંધવાને  
**To put strong chains around him**

**Castle** (કેસલ) કિલ્લો **Fort**

**Shut up-**કેદ કરવાને, પુરી રાખવાને **Confined**

**Crossing-**પેને પાર જતી **Going through.**

**Guard** (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષક **Men who were in charge of Tell**

**Unfastened=**કાઢી નાખી **Removed his chains**

**Helm** (હેલ્મ) સુકાન **Rudder**

**He took the helm-He held the rudder in his**  
**hand and began to steer the vessel**

**Guided** (ગાઈડેડ) દોરી લઇ ગયો **Directed.**

**Already mentioned-**આગળ કહેલા **Named before**

**Suddenly-એકદમ At once**

**Before him-Before anybody could stretch his**  
**hand to make him a prisoner**

**Leaped ashore-Jumped on the shore.**

**Clambered** (ક્લેમ્બર્ડ) ચડી ગયો **Climbed up.**

**Disappeared** (ડિસએપીઅર્ડ) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયો **Went out**  
**of sight      Hurried-Went hastily**

**Hid** છપાયો **Concealed**

**Bordered-**આજુબે આવેલા હતા **Was situated on the sides**

**Track** (ટ્રેક) રસ્તો **Path**

**Rose against-**બળવો કર્યો **Revolted**

**Oppressors**(ઓપ્રેસર્સ) જુલમ કરનારા **Those who harass-**  
**sed them L ob premo I press**

**Invaded** (ઇન્વેડેડ) હુમલો કર્યો **Attacked.**

- Sturdy (સ્ટર્ડિ) મજબુત Stout and strong  
 Mountaineers (માઉન્ટેનિયર્સ) પહાડમાં રહેનારા People who  
 inhabited the mountains *L mons* a mountain,  
 Struggle (સ્ટ્રગલ) લડાઈ War  
 \* Independence (ઇન્ડિપેન્ડન્સ) સ્વતંત્રતા State of being  
 free from any other's sway

## 10 My Native Land

### મારી માતૃભૂમિ

*Summary*—A person who has no love for his native land is a person with a deadened spirit Love for our own country is a natural feeling, given us by God Himself, and so if we do not have it, we are unnatural, ungodly The mere sight of our native land must make our heart throb with delight What shall we say, then, about one who is alive and yet who does not show such delight ? We shall say this, that that the man may have many titles, great power or position, and too much wealth, but that it is all useless His name will never be uttered in the patriotic songs sung by bards and what is life without fame ? The man is totally selfish and so he will not earn any reputation Even though his body is alive, his soul is dead and he has no fame—that is *one* death and his body also will die—that will be his *second* death And when he will thus die, there would be no one to be sorry for him or to honour his memory

- \* **Moral**—The story of William Tell tells us how he was ready to lay down the dearest wish of his heart for the sake of his country The dignity and self-respect

of our countrymen must be preserved at any cost and we should all be prepared to sacrifice our money, our position, our dear hopes, and even our life to uplift our native land. A Sanskrit couplet says that the Mother and the Motherland are greater than heaven itself, that is to say, we should even give up the highest happiness at the altar (अग्निं अर्च्य) of our country. All *Dharmas* point to the same truth. As said before, the truth of this poem is illustrated by the story of W. Tell.

Sir Walter Scott—Was born in Edinburgh in 1771, was a great English poet, and unquestionably the greatest of English novelists. He was educated at Edinburgh, but did not shine out much in his studies at the University. In 1799 he was appointed sheriff substitute and then clerk of the court of sessions. In 1805 he wrote "The Lay of the Last Minstrel", and then "Marmion", "Lady of the Lake", "Rokeby" and other Poems. But afterwards he turned his pen in a different sort of literary pursuit viz. novel-writing. Some of his best novels are "Old Mortality", "Rob Roy", "Heart of the Midlothian", "Ivanhoe" etc. He then wrote the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. He died in 1832 at Abbotsford. A splendid monument was erected to his memory in Princess Street, Edinburgh. The lines which follow occur in his poem, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, canto VI.

Breathes—*अत्रैव* Does there live. [man living?  
Breathes there the man—Is there any such



Soul so dead- મૃદ, લાગણી વગરનો So poor spirited.  
 Who never-That has never [mother land.  
 This is my own land-This is my own, dear  
 Burned-ગુસ્સાથી ઉછળતા હૃદયથી Thrilled with longing,  
 Yearned '[Home turned-He came homeward.

Strand (સ્ટ્રેન્ડ) કિનારો Shore  
 From wandering on a foreign strand-After wander-  
 ing for a long time in a foreign country  
 If such there breathe-If there be such a man living.  
 Mark him-Observe Minstrel-ભાટચારણની Of a bard  
 Raptures (રૅપ્ચર્સ) અત્યાનંદ Extreme Joy, L *rapt*  
 I snatch,

Swell (સ્વેલ) ઉમરાઇ નીકળવું, ગાવું Rise, Become loud  
 For him no swell-No bard has ever sung his praise  
 High though titles-તેને ધણા ખિતાબ હશે તેણે  
 Proud his name-નામગ્નહો, મોટું નામ ધરાવનારો  
 Boundless-અખૂટ અટળક Immense

As wish. claim-Though he might have possessed  
 as much wealth as he desired [Lucre  
 Despite-Inspite of Pelf (પેલ્ફ) પૈસા, દ્રવ્ય Money,  
 Claim-ધિછે Desire

Wretch-કગલ દરિદ્રી Mean fellow [તર્દૂન સ્વાર્થી  
 Concentred all in self મથિયામિમાની, આપવડાઇ માનનારો.  
 Engrossed in himself Totally selfish L *Con-*  
*centrum* centre Living-While alive  
 Forfeit (ફૉરફિટ) તજીદેશે, ખોશે Lose  
 Renown (રિનાઉન) આમર, કીર્તિ. Fame.

**Living shall forfeit fair renown—**While alive he would not get any fame, because being selfish nobody would praise him

**Doubly dying—**He will die a double death (1) physical death when he will be reduced to ashes and (2) No bard will sing his praise and so he will not be remembered by any body. This is second death.

**Shall go** dust ધુળમા મળી જશે His body will be reduced to dust after death

**From whence he sprung** જેમાંથી શરીર પેદા થયું, આ શરીર પચમહાભૂતનું અનેલું કહેવાય છે તે પૃથ્વી તેમાંનું એક છે

**Unwept—**Not lamented by

**Unsung—**કોઈ એના યશોગાન ગાશે નહિ No body will sing in his praise,

**Paraphrase—**Does there live a man so poor in a spirit that he has never said to himself, "This is my own, my native land"? Whose heart has never thrilled with joy as he has turned his footsteps homeward from a foreign land? If there be such a man, take note of his unhoppy lot No minstrel sings in praise of him He may possess high titles, proud name and uncounted wealth but in spite of his titles, his power and his sordid wealth, engrossed in himself as he is, he shall not only lose the esteem of his fellow men as long as he lives, but will die a double death when he dies, for not only shall he die in

body which will be reduced to the worthless dust whence it came but all remembrance of him shall die too, nobody weeping over him, or showing honour to his remains, or keeping his name alive in song

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## 11 William Tell.

### PART 11

Once in spite of his wife's persuasion to the contrary William Tell and his son went to Altdorf, a place full of danger for them. As they approached the town they were suddenly arrested by the Governor's soldiers. Tell having disobeyed the order of Gessler to salute his hat. The soldiers wanted to take Tell to prison and the people gathered round then, and there was a great noise. In the meantime the Governor who had been out hunting came up. He inquired into the matter and asked Tell to shoot an apple on his son's head from a distance of 100 steps. The order was very cruel. At first Tell refused to shoot and preferred death. But when the Governor told him that if he did not shoot both he and his son would, be killed, he took up courage and shot the apple, though without injury to the boy. The Governor was much surprised and he asked Tell why he had put back another arrow, to which he replied, that if, his son would have died, he would not have died unavenged, and the other arrow would have penetrated the heart of the Governor.

Icy (आइसि) पर्वतीय दृश्यको Iceclad.

Peaks-शिखर Summits.

'On high -મહા ઉચા. Very high  
 Giant-રાક્ષસી બહુ ઉચા Collozal Huge  
 Sentinels (સેન્ટિનલ્સ) રક્ષક, પહેરગીર Guards  
 Guard (ગાર્ડ) રક્ષણ કરવાને To protect  
 Raising of Switzerland-The lofty mountains with  
 their high snowy summits stand there like guards  
 to protect the homes of Switzerland  
 Sunrise glory-સૂર્યોદય વખતનો પ્રકાશ Shining lustre at  
 the time of sunrise  
 Sunset's golden hue-સૂર્યાસ્ત વખતે સુવર્ણ કિરણો સોનેરી રંગના  
 હોય છે Bright red colour  
 Brighter are the pages true-Pages containing  
 the deeds of valour of their patriots are brighter  
 than etc  
 Patriot (પેટ્રીઅટ) સ્વદેશપ્રેમી One who loves and serves  
 his country  
 And first on the roll William Tell-But first and  
 foremost in the list of heroes who fought for  
 the independence of their country and whose brave  
 deeds are related round the fire in winter, is the  
 name of William Tell Roll (રોલ) પત્રક Register  
 Deeds (ડીડ્ઝ) આચરણ, કામ Achievements [kept  
 Winter's fire-In homes in Winter where fires are  
 Whose deeds round are told-People proudly  
 relate the brave deeds of their heroes in their  
 homes in winter, sitting arround the fire

#### Scene I

Hammer-હથોડી An iron head or a wooden handle  
 for driving nails. [breakfast for the morning

His wife is busy ..ready-His wife is preparing the  
breakfast for the morning

Dale (ડેલ) ખીણ Valley [as free as the atmosphere  
Free air-We being disturbed by nobody are  
Getting ready-preparing

To learn to shoot-To practise shooting [well  
If they are ever to shoot well-If they desire to shoot  
Defend (ડિફેન્ડ) રક્ષણ કરવું protect L *de, fenko*  
I strike Mend it-Repair it સુધારી દીકઠાક કરો, સમી કરીદો.  
String (સ્ટ્રીંગ) ધનુષ્યને માધેલી દેરી Cord attached to a bow  
Danger (ડેન્જર) ભય, જોખમ Risk L *adunum* loss

You are going into danger-You are going to a  
place which is full of danger

Oaths are being taken-Have begun taking oaths  
Plot (પ્લોટ) કાવતરું Conspiracy

Country calls me-If I am required to go for the  
good of my country

Hold back-પાછા હકવું, ન જવું Desist from going

Post of danger-જોખમ બરેલી જગ્યા Place where there  
is danger of being killed

Appointed to the work-Will be assigned the work  
દરેક માણસને કામ સોંપવામા આવશે

Fitted to perform-Able to perform, Is skilled in  
performing [days before

The other day-યોડા દિવસ પહેલાં That day, some  
Dreadful storm-મચકર તોફાન Raging tempest.

Risked your life Gessler-Plunged into the lake  
without caring for your life to save a man who  
had escaped from the Austrian Governor

Generous (જનરસ) ઉદાર Noble

It was thinking his wife and children—I thought  
that as I have a wife and children, so he also  
must have one, and that thought inspired me to  
save him and send him back safely to his wife  
and children

Get into trouble—આકત્તમી આવી પડે

Cross-bow—કામઝુ A weapon used in discharging  
arrows

What do you want with your cross-bow—Why do  
you take away with you your cross-bow? તારા  
કામઝુ શું કામ છે ?

My bow me—I take my bow with me

Keep away—દુર રહે Remain at a distance

Owes you a grudge—વેર રાખે છે Wants to avenge,  
Intends harm to you

Trouble myself—Bother myself માર્યાડ કરવી

Because he cannot touch them—Ho hates them be-  
cause he dare not do harm to them

I shall not seek me—If I meet him I will not fly  
away from his presence and he is such a coward  
and afraid of me that he will not try to meet me

Stay away—Keep away

Go hunting—શિકાર કરવા જાય Go to hunt

What can with you—તને શું થયું છે ? What ails you ?

Trembling—બીકથી ધ્રુજવું Shudder with fear.

Dread (ડ્રેડ) ડરીક જાય Danger.

Frighten—ભરીકુ Be afraid

Frighten yourself without a cause-You are uselessly  
afraid even though there is no cause for fear

## SCENE II

Open space-ખુલ્લી જગ્યા

Wasting-ગુમાવીએ છષએ Passing idly

Salute(સેલ્યુટ) સલામ કરવી Bow to

Crowded with-full of [L *de, sero* I Join

Deserted(ડિઝર્ટેડ)અજી દીધેલી, સની Not frequented, Solitary

Scare crow ચાડીયો Something put on a pole and  
kept in fields to frighten away birds

Ever since-જ્યારથી From the time that

Respectable (રેસ્પેક્ટેબલ) આમરદાર Of good repute

Honourable, L *specio* I look [path ચકકર લેવું.

Make a long round-Take a longer and circuitous

Go twice as far as they need-Go twice the  
distance they are required to do

To avoid bowing down to a hat-In order not to  
bow to a hat

Obliged-ફરજ પાડવામા આવે છે. Compelled.

On their way from Town hall-On their way back  
to home from the public hall

Town hall is a public hall for giving lectures

Seize-કેદ કરવા, પકડવા Capture, Make prisoners

Comrade (કોમ્રેડ) સાથી, મિત્ર Companion

A shame for us Shameful to us

A shame for us--empty hat-It is really shameful  
for us to stand here idly as guards to watch  
an empty hat

Disgraceful (ડિસ્ગ્રેસફુલ) નામેાશી બરેલો, Shameful Dis-  
honourable. L *dis, gratia* favour

Despise-Hate Flat-સપાટ Even

Down, down-Extremely down.

Can not enjoy the fruit of their labour (because  
they are not independent)

Neighbour (નેબર) પાડોશી One who lives in the vicinity

Neighbour does not trust neighbour-People are  
so distrustful that they even do not trust their  
neighbours

Fish-માછલી પકડવી Catch fish, Angling

Shut in-પુરાઇ ગયેલો Confined

Feel myself shut in-Feel myself prisoner

Rather-Better, would prefer to

Bleak (બલીક) ઠંડી Cold, Chilly

What does the hat matter to us-What have we  
to do with it?

Halt (હોલ્ટ) ઉભા રહે, ખડા રહે Stop

Prison (પ્રિઝન) કેદખાનું Dungeon

Citizens (સિટિઝન્સ) શહેરીઓ Subjects, People living  
in the city L *ciwis*, a citizen

Arrest (એરેસ્ટ) પકડવો Seize, Capture

Traitor (ટ્રેઇટર) રાજાદેહી One who proves false to  
his king

A man of honour and good citizen-A honourable  
man and a loyal citizen

Offer bail-ગમીન થાકે છું Stand as surety

In heaven's name-By heaven



**Shocking** (શોકિંગ) કમકમાટ હવળવે તેવું **Terrifying**  
**Defying** (ડિફાઇયંગ) ન માનવો, સામે થવું **Disobeying**  
**Knock them down**-તેમને મારી નાખ્યો **Beat them,**  
**Kill them** **Lances** (લન્સિઝ) બાણ **Spear.**  
**Dare**-હિમત કરવી **Venture, Be bold enough**  
**Do you dare to take him from the very midst**  
**of us-Do you venture to rescue him from us?**  
**Rebellion** (રેબેલીઅન) અળવો **Revolt**  
**Treason** (ટ્રીઝન) રાજ્યદ્રોહ **Disloyalty**  
**Horns** (હોર્ન્સ) રણશિગડા **Trumpets** **Hunting horns**  
**Murderer** (મર્ડર) ખુન **Assassination**  
**Representative** (રેપ્રેઝેન્ટેવટિવ) પ્રતિનિધિ. **One who acts**  
**in another's behalf**  
**Knee shall bend**-સલામ કરીશ **Will salute**  
**Knee shall bend** **God alone-I will bow down to**  
**God alone and to none else.**  
**Conscience** (કોન્સિયન્સ) અતઃકરણ **Heart, Soul.**  
**My conscience is my own-You can take away my**  
**life (i e my body is in your Austrian hands)**  
**but my soul is my own and you cannot force**  
**it to do anything**  
**Hem**-A sound, showing hesitation  
**Marksman** (માર્ક્સમેન) નિશાનખાજ **Shooter**  
**Lose a shot-Miss a shot**  
**Hem** (હેમ) ખુખારો **Utterance or sound of voice**  
**Love all alike-Love them equally**  
**Proof** (પ્રૂફ) ખાતરી **Evidence**  
**You must give skill-You must convince me by**

an experiment of your skill in shooting  
 Warn (ઉર્વૈર્ન) ચેતવણી આપવી Give a warning  
 Lose your head-Will be killed  
 Monstrous (મોન્સ્ટ્રસ) રાક્ષસી Cruel, Appalling L  
*manstro* I show  
 You cannot mean that-You cannot seriously mean  
 that I should hit at my boy's head  
 Impossible (ઇમ્પોસિબલ) અશક્ય Impracticable  
 I prefer to die-Would rather die than do that  
 Do you not know the love of a father's heart-  
 Do you not understand the extreme love of a  
 father for his child, that you command me to  
 do so' Stand white-Are white with fear  
 Accustomed-ઠગાઇ ગયેલા Habituated  
 Jokes (જોકસ) મસ્કરી Pranks  
 Make room there-Stand aside and make away  
 Measure (મેઝર) માપવું To find out the length, etc  
 Do not miss your mark-Do not fail to hit at  
 the apple  
 Fall down-Kneel down at the feet of the Governor  
 Plead (પ્લીડ) આજીજી કરવી Entreat  
 Unmanly-હીયકારા જેવું Cowardly  
 To play agony-To cut jokes at the sacrifice of  
 a father's feelings  
 I place your fate in your own hands-It solely  
 depends on you to save your life or die  
 Harshness (હાર્શનેસ) નિર્દયતા Cruelty

**Acknowledge** (અંકનોલેજ) સ્વીકારવું **L. ad** and **nosco** I  
know **Confess-Admit**

**Praise** your mercy-તમારી દયાના વખાણ કરવા **Extol**  
your kindness

**Kneel** (નીલ) ધુટણીએ પડવું **Fall on knee**

The arrow will not touch me-my father will not  
miss his aim and thus I shall not be hurt by  
the arrow

**Innocence** (ઇનોસન્સ) નિર્દોષતા **Harmlessness**

**Touch** you-તમારાપર અસર કરવી **Affect** you **Move** you

Does not the touch you-Do not the simpli-  
city and innocence of the boy move you to pity?

**Account** (અંકાઉન્ટ) હિસાબ આપવો **Explain**

There is a God in actions-There is Almighty  
God to whom we shall be responsible for our  
actions

Not even breathe-Not even move a little

**Struggle** (સ્ટ્રગલ) તરફડીયા મારવા **Move** violently

**Tyrant** (ટાયરન્ટ) જુનમી રાજા **Oppressor** **Cruel** king

Your knees give way-Your legs totter and you  
appear to fall down

**Swims**-ફેર આવે છે **Seems** whirling

**Swims** before my eyes-I fell giddy

I cannot see clearly-My vision is dimmed

**Spare** me this shot-Spare me from the trouble  
of shooting at such a thing

**Tunic** (ટ્યુનિક) અદીયાન **Jacket**

Run me through-મારી નાભે **Pierce** my body with  
an arrow

Flashing-પ્રસાધી ચળકી Shining with anger

Not a bit-Not at all

It was only a trial on your part-You wanted only  
to test his courage

You are . far-You are carrying the joke too far.

You have no right to act in this way-You as an  
agent of the emperor should uphold his honour  
and should not act in this way

Do you dare-Are you bold enough to defy me?

Beckon (બેકન) બોલાવવા Call Sign them to come

Did I not know you would not hit me-I was  
sure you would hit the apple and not miss the  
mark

As the mountains stand-For all the time to come

Centre (સેન્ટર) મધ્યિનિબિદ્ય The middle point

Pleasure (પ્લેઝર) મરજી Willingness *L'placé* I Please.

Fate was near-Thy death was near.

Unavenged (અનઅવેન્જડ) અદલો-વેર લીધા વગર Without  
taking revenge

Not unavenged-My child would not have died

unavenged because in that case I would have

shot you Parting hour મૃત્યુનો કાળ Dying hour.

Shaft-તીર. Arrow

Sped so well-સફળ થયું, બરાબર લાગ્યું Was successful.

He brings the proud to shame-He humiliates  
proud persons.

Praise to this Holy Name-Let us praise this holy name

Schiller-(1750-1805) A famous German dramatist

and poet. He was trained to be a soldier but he had a special desire to shine out as a man of letters. Besides his drama, called *William Tell*, his plays, *The Robbers*, *The Maid of Orleans* etc. are very well-known. Schiller was also for a time Professor of History at the University of Jena. While engaged in this capacity, he wrote his *History of the Thirty Years' War*.

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## 12 The Wreck of the 'Hesperus'

હસ્પેરસનું ભાંગી જવું

*Summary* —One day in the winter the owner of a small vessel called the *Hesperus* sailed out on the open sea, taking with him his little blooming, beautiful daughter. The wind blew now in this direction and now in that, whereupon an experienced sailor asked him to go to a near port and take shelter there. But the owner made light of the master and simply laughed. The force of the wind increased until at last it grew into a storm. The girl, innocent of the terrors of the deep was very much afraid, and she felt that Death was coming. The father tried to console her and wrapped her in his cloak, and tied her to a mast, himself being afterwards frozen to death. All through the midnight the ship dragged on and was finally wrecked. At daybreak some fishermen came to the sea and there they saw the beautiful girl tied to a drifting mast and dead.

**Moral** —Man proposes, God disposes = આદ્ય! અધુરા રહે, હર હરે સોહાય. We also see how a father loves his child and how a child clings to its parent in times of danger, being sure

of his protection at all times The child's faith is fulfilled  
and the owner of the ship, her father, gives up his  
cloth and dies The child knows not that the father has  
died and still calls him for protection ! All boys and girls  
should learn to love and honour their parents, for God  
and they are their true protectors

Schooner (સ્કૂનર) સાકડું વહાણ A small vessel

Sailed the wintry sea-Moved on the sea in winter

Skipper (સ્કિપર) નાના વહાણનો માલિક Owner of a small  
vessel

To bear him company-તેની સાથે સથવારો કરવાને To  
accompany him. To go with him

Flax (ફ્લેક્સ) શણ, Linea [to or given by fairies

Fairy (ફેયરિ) પરી મ મધનું પરીએ આપેલું Pertaining

Like the dawn of day-Of the colour of the morning  
(which is white with a slight reddish tinge)

Hawthorn Buds-Hawthorn is white.

Her bosom white as the hawthorn buds-Her  
breast was as white as the unopened hawthorn

Open-ખીલતું Open. Bloom, [flowers.

The skipper he stood-Here, he is redundant The  
skipper stood Helm (હેલ્મ) સુકાન Rudder

Pipe-ત્યાડ પીવાની ચણ Tobacco pipe

Pipe... mouth-He was smoking his tobacco pipe

Veering (વીઅરિંગ) બદલાતો Turning Changing

Flaw (ફ્લો) પવનનો ઝપાટો Sudden burst of wind

Now west, now south-At one time westward, at  
another, southward Up-Got up

**Spake-Spoke** Had sailed-Who had sailed  
**Main** દરીયો **Sea** I pray thes-I request you.  
**Put into yonder port-Sail towards that hardour**

પેલા બંદર તરફ હકાર

**Hurricane** (હરિકેન) પવનનું તોફાન **Cyclone** [around it  
**Golden ring-** પીળું કુંડાળું **A circle of golden hue**  
**Last night** no one we see-These two lines  
 show that if at night a circle of golden  
 hue was seen round the moon, and if on the  
 night following, no moon, the sailors  
 considered it an ill omen

**Blow a whiff** ધુમાડાનો ઝોડો કહાડયો **Gave out a puff**  
 of smoke **Scornful** (સ્કૉન'ફુલ) તિરસ્કાર બરી **Disdainful**  
**Scornful laugh** laughed he-He laughed out  
 contemptuous'y **Gale-પવન** **Blast of Wind**  
**Fall hissing-**સુસવાટ કરતો **Made a hissing sound**  
 as it fell **Brine** (બ્રાઇન) દરીયો **Ocean**

**Billows** (મિલોઝ) મેખા **Waves**

**Frothed** (ફ્રેડ્ઝ) શીણ આવ્યા **Foamed**

**Yeast** (યીસ્ટ) તાડી, ખમીર **Fermented liquor**

**Smote amain-**ઝેરથી અથડાયું **Struck forcibly.**

**The vessel in its strength-It either means the**  
**strong vesse,** or the storm attacked the vessed  
 with all its force.

**Shuddered-Moved to and fro, Wavered**

**Paused like a frightened steed-It stopped like a**  
**terrified horse** **Frighted** (ફ્રાઇટ્ડ) બીધેલો **Terrified.**

**Steed** (સ્ટીડ) ધોડો **A spirited horse.**

Leaped-Went forward [cable, or 720 feet.  
 Her cable's length-કગરતુ દોરતુ, Length of a ship's  
 Weather-અમતુ, પવનના જોરની સામે હકારતુ Steer the ship  
 against a storm Roughest gale-Violent storm  
 Roughest gale did blow-The most violent storm.  
 that was ever produced by wind  
 Wrapped (રેપ્ત) વીટાળી Covered [her warm.  
 Wrapped her warm-He covered her to keep  
 Sea man's coat-Woolen coat of a sailor  
 Stinging blast-sharp, piercing gust of wind.  
 Spar-વહાણનો ડોળ A piece of timber used as a mast  
 Mast-ડોળ કાઠી Upright pole in a ship  
 Church bell's-Bells in a church  
 What may it be-એ શેનો અવાજ હશે એ શું હશે ?  
 Fog-bell-Bells rung to warn sailors that there is  
 fog in the sea  
 Rock bound-Surrounded by rock  
 Steered સ્ટીઅર] હકારતુ propelled  
 In distress-બચમા In danger, In difficulty  
 That cannot live-That cannot keep afloat.  
 Angry sea-તોફાની દરિયો Tumultuous sea  
 Some angry ..sea-Guns are fired from a ship  
 in mid ocean for help, when she is in danger  
 of sinking,  
 Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ) ચળકતુ Shining Glittering  
 Answered never a word-Did not say a single  
 word in reply



Frozen corpse- ટહીડથી કરી જમને મરી થયેલો Dead on  
account of the freezing cold

Corpse (કોર્પ્સ) મૃત્યુ Dead body of a human being  
Lashed to the helm-Dashed against the helm સુકાત  
આગળ અફળાયેલો

Stark (સ્ટાર્ક) અઘડ Rigid

All stiff and stark-Quite motionless and rigid.

Lantern (લેન્ટર્ન) ફાતસ Lamp

Gleamed-Shed its light

Glassy (ગ્લાસી) કાચ જેવી ચળકતી Shining like glass

Fixed-Steady because of ss.

Drear (ડ્રીઅર) ભયંકર Dreadful

Whistling (વ્હીસલિંગ) સુઅવાટ કરતા Making a hissing sound

Whistling sleet and snow-Hissing hail and storm

Sheeted ghost-Evil spirit covered with a shroud,

ધોળા કપડાથી ઢાકાયેલું ભૂત

(because the vessel was enveloped with fog)

Swept (સ્વેપ્ટ) હકારાયુ Was driven towards.

Reef (રીફ) ખડક ખરાબા, A chain of rocks,

Norman's Woe-It is the name of a range of rocks;  
so named because many Normans were ship-  
wrecked there

Fitful gusts between-At intervals between the  
recurring blasts of wind

Trampling (ટ્રમ્પલિંગ) કચરી નાખતા Treading under feet.

Surf (સર્ફ) મોઝ Waves

It was the sound sea-It was the sound  
produced by the waves dashing against the rocks  
and sea-shore.

**Breakers** (બ્રેકર્સ) શીથવાળા મોઝ **Waves**

**Right beneath**—Just below [a ship-

**Bows** -વહાણનો ડોળ, મોખરાનો ભાગ **The forepart of**

**Drifted**—વસડાયુ **Was swept**

**Wreck**—ખડયેર જેવું **A ship in the state of breaking**

**Whooping** (ઝૂપિંગ) મોટા અવાજ કરતું **Making a loud noise** **Crew** (ક્રૂ) ખનસી **Sailors** (of ice

**Isles** (આઈલેન્ડ્સ) હિમકણ્ણુ ખરફની કટકી **Small particles**

**A whooping her death**—A roaring wave came and carried away along with it all the sailors on board just as small particles of snow are swept away

**Rattling shrouds**—Ropes or rigging making noise

**Sheathed**—Covered

Went by the board—Fell by the side of

**Fleecy** (ફ્લીસી) ઉન જેવા સુરાળા **Soft as wool**

**Carded wool**—પીજેતું ઉન **Wool made clean**

**Like the horns of an angry bull**—Just as a furious bull thrusts its horns into the bodies of men and pierces them

**Stove**—પાક્યું પડ્યું **Got a hole in it** **Broke into pieces**

**Like a vessel of glass**—As brittle as a vessel made of glass

**Bleak sea**—beach—Dreary and cold sea shore

**Aghast** (અંતરહ) બચ પામેયો. **Terrified** **To see**—On seeing

**Lashed close**—Tied firmly

Drifting—Moving slowly

Was frozen-Was turned into ice (on a sea  
 Brown sea weed-Some worthless plants floating  
 On the billows fall and rise-Falling and rising  
 as the waves rose and fell

Henry Wardsworth Longfellow, born in Maine in 1809 was one of the most famous of American poets. He was made professor of Modern Languages, at Harvard University. Among his best known works are "Evangeline," "Song of Hiawatha," and "The Golden Legend"

Stanza 1, The little boat Hesperus sailed in winter over the stormy sea and the captain took with him his little daughter to accompany him on the voyage

Stanza Her eyes were blue like the soft linen and her cheeks were of a slightly reddish colour like that of the sky in the early morning. Her breast was as white as the hawthorn blossoms that bloom in the month of May

Stanza 3 The captain stood near the rudder smoking his pipe and he watched the smoke blowing at one time westward and at another southward by the changing gusts of wind.

Stanza 4 Then an old sailor who had sailed over the Spanish sea got up and spoke to the captain. "I request you to steer the ship into the

'harbour because I fear that a violent storm is approaching"

Stanza 5. The sailor further said, "Last night there was a golden ring round the moon and to-night the moon is not seen at all" The captain only blew a puff of smoke from his pipe, laughed and treated with contempt the fears of the sailor

Stanza 6 Cold gusts of wind began to blow from the north-east and snow began to fall in the sea making a hissing sound and the waves began to rise with foam

Stanza 7 The raging storm came and forcibly struck against the strong ship The vessel stopped and shook like a terrified horse and then jumped as high as the length of her rope

Stanza 8 The captain said to his little daughter "Oh, child come here and do not be afraid because I am able to withstand the roughest storm caused by the wind"

Stanza 9 He covered her with his warm sea-coat to protect her against the cold and cutting a rope from a broken plank, tied her strongly to the mast of the ship

Stanza 10 The daughter said that she heard the ringing of church-bells and asked him what sound it was He replied that it was the sound

of bells rung on a rocky coast to warn sailors of the fog and saying so he sailed for the open sea

Stanza 11 The girl again told her father that she heard the sound of firing of the guns and asked him what sound it might be He replied that it was the sound of a gun fired for help from a ship that could not keep afloat in the storm

Stanza 12 The girl further said that she saw a shining light and asked what it was But the father did not give any reply because he was dead and frozen on account of the extreme cold and ice

Stanza 13 The captain was hurled against the rudder and he lay quite motionless with his face turned towards the sky The light of the lamp was reflected from the shining snow and it fell on his steadfast and lifeless eyes

Stanza 14 Through the dark and gloomy midnight and through the hissing snow the vessel was dragged towards the reef of Norman's Woe like a shrouded ghost

Stanza 15 And between the changing gusts of wind, often a sound was heard coming from the land It was the sound of the waves dashing against the rocks and the hard sea-shore

Stanza 16 The waves were dashing right below her sides and she was dragged away like

a shattered ship Then a gigantic wave came with a loud noise and swept away the sailors on board the ship like particles of ice

Stanza 17 The ship dashed against the rocks where the waves appeared foaming and soft as wool But the hard rocks below, pierced her sides as a furious bull pierces the body of men with his horns

Stanza 18 The sails, the ropes and the masts of the ship all covered with snow fell into the sea Like a ship made of glass she broke into pieces and sank down, the waves all around making a loud noise

Stanza 19 In the morning a fisherman who was standing on the cold sea-shore was horrified to see the corpse of a beautiful maiden tied firmly to a mast which was being carried away

Stanza 20 The salt water on her breast was hardened into snow and the tears in her eyes were also frozen The fisherman saw her hair rising and falling like the brown sea-weed, as the billows rose and fell

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### 13 Earthquakes

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Just as when a kettle is boiling over a fire, its lid jumps up and down on account of the steam making its way out through the crack or chink between the edge of the lid and that of the kettle itself, so also when the steam tries to escape through the cracks in the earth, the neighbouring surface of the earth jumps up and down and that is called an Earthquake Charles Kingsley once felt it in the Pyrenees There was a vast crack in the mountains and above that rose cliff upon cliff High up in the distance there were woods and flowers and cones of white snow He went to bed and dreamt that near him people were quarrelling but when he woke up he heard a great roar coming up from the earth As it passed from under his bed, the bed shook and seemed to jump The roar then slowly died away and after a few minutes he realised that it was an earthquake That made him think He found out that there was steam under those parts of the mountain from where hot springs were coming out and that, where the limestone and the granite joined, the surface was naturally rather shaky and loose and so the steam tried to escape The force of the steam trying to get out made the earthquake, by its rumbling and thumping inside From this we learn that if there is a boiling mass underground and the rocks covering it are too weak to resist the force of gases, the solid earth bursts, as an engine boiler bursts, when the steam within it is too strong

Sometimes the force of such steam makes a part of the earth roll and rock in waves and if it is strong it

pulls down houses and churches. Sometimes again it gives the ground a round-about shock, twisting the walls or making the stones of a pillar fall, one on the other, sideways. At other times, the force seems to come straight up from below and then things and people are thrown up high into the air. Only the uppermost end is moved, according to a law of motion. Sometimes again a great sea wave is lashed backwards and forwards. This is due to the rising and falling of the sea bottom itself, or perhaps the wave sinks back because the land is raised up out of the sea by the force of the steam and rushes forward when the land sinks back like a pricked rubber ball. But to understand all these great things of Nature, we must watch little things at home and we must also learn from our own experience.

*Note*-(1) Nature is a great Book from which we may learn great lessons.

(2) Such great phenomena (events) of Nature as Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Storms etc prove the greatness of God and the littleness of Man.

(3) To study great things we must begin by minutely observing little ones.

(4) Experience is the best Master.

**Earthquake-** ધરતી કંપ

Makes them- થાય છે What causes them

In order to- ને માટે With a view to

Try the very simplest cause we can think-The most natural cause we can imagine

**Gunpowder** (ગુણપુડર) બ્લૅક ગ્રેનુલર  
explosive substance



**Flask** (ફલેસ્ક) દારૂ લઇ જવાની શીશી **A portable vessel for gunpowder, bottle**

**Set fire**-સળગાવવું **Burn Ignite** [વાયુરૂપ થઇ જવું]

**Being turned into gas**-Becoming gaseous

**Railway engine** (રેલ્વે એન્જીન) આગગાડીનું એન્જીન

**Agree with me**-મારા અભિપ્રાય સાથે મળતા થવું **Be of the same opinion**

**Explain** (એક્સ્પ્લેઇન) સમજાવવું **Account for, make clear**

**Almost if not quite**-To some extent, if not wholly

**On the whole**-Generally, Almost.

**Expanding** (એક્સ્પેન્ડિંગ) ફેલાતા, પથરાઇ જતા **Spread out**

**If we believe** quickness and strength- **We can**

**explain** to some extent how earthquakes happen,

if we believe that they are caused by steam and

other gases forcibly and quickly spreading out

**Quickness** (ક્વિકનેસ) ઝડપ **Agility**

**Kettle** (કેટલ) ચાહકાની **A metal vessel for boiling water**

**Lid**-ઢાંકણ **Cover**

**Rattle**- ધીમે અવાજ કરે છે **Makes a low sput**

**Escapes in little jets**-Comes out in tiny spouts

**Lid-quake**-Shaking of the lid

**Loose and yet hard**-Cover itself, being hard but loosely set

**Crack** (ક્રેક) તડ, ધાર **Split**

**Edge** (એજ) કિર **Outer rim.**

**Rattle the surface of the earth**-Cause the surface of the earth move up and down with a loud noise

Passing rattle-A slight noise ( Because in this case the steam can pass out easily).

Pyrenees is the name of a lofty range of mountains stretching for about 240 miles between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean sea and forming a natural frontier to France and Spain.

Solemn (સૌભાગ્ય) ગભીર Serious

After a while-After a short time

Did nothing but laugh-Only laughed

Loveliest spot-મનોહર જગ્યા. Beautiful place

Glen-ખીણ Valley

At the bottom-તળીયે At the foot of it

Torrent (ટોરન્ટ) ઝડપથી વહેતો પ્રવાહ L *Torrents*, burning-A violent stream.

Polished (પોલિશ) ચકચકીત Shining, Glossy

Walls of polished rocks-Practically there was no space and the water was flowing over the sides of rocks, hence the sides were smooth

Was cut-Was made, carved out

Cliffs (ક્લિફ્સ) ટેકરી Hill

Cavern mouths ગુફાના મુઠા Openings of caves

Out of each of which falls-From the openings of caverns streams of water fall down

Poured in stream (The construction is -out of each of which, streams large enough to turn a mill, poured in foaming waterfalls)

Poured-Fell, Waterfalls-ધોધ Torrent.

To turn a mill--જળચક્ષી ચલાવવાને

Large enough to turn a mill--The force with which  
streams were falling was so great that the energy  
produced was sufficient to turn a mill

Piled-Heaped Woods (હવુડ્ઝ) જંગલ Forests

Smelt rich and sweet--Gave a sweet and fra-  
grant odour

Giant silver firs-- મોટા ધોળા રંગના દેવદારના ઝાડ Huge  
fir trees of a white colour

Clothing--Covering

Spire (સ્પાયર) શિખર Summit Top

Jagged (જેગેડ) ખરમચડા Rough

Saw edge--કરમતની ધાર Sharp side of a saw

Cones (કોન્સ) શુક્ર આકારના Broader at the bottom  
and tapering to a point at the top

They were miles away in reality--Really speaking  
they were at a distance of several miles.

Fancied (ફેન્સીડ) કલ્પના કરી Imagined

Snow white they stood into the air--These beauti-  
ful mountains, with their summits covered with  
snow were some 7000 feet high

Rose colour--Reddish white

Face--Become pale Turn to

Admiring--Praising

Dare say--આત્રીથી કહું છું Surely say, Say positively.

Ere now--પહેલાં Before.

Fancy (ફેન્સી) કલ્પના Imagination

To account for--To explain

Some stir or noise to account for it-While you  
 are asleep and a slight noise is caused, the effect  
 produced on your brain is such that you dream  
 to have heard that noise continuously and for  
 a long time Underneath-Beneath

Crash-અડઅડાટ Loud noise

Coming up-Coming along

Passed under my bed-As the-sound proceeded  
 through the place, I was sleeping

Leaped out-ફેલ્યો Jumped out

As if hunderd underground-જાણે કે સેકડો આગા-  
 ડીએ જમીનની તળે ગડમડતી હોય એમ લાગ્યું The noise was  
 similar to that made by a hundred trains going  
 on beneath the surface of the earth

Die away- બંધ થવું Cease

Screamed (સક્રીચ) ચીસ પાડી Gave out a shrill cry.

Cackled (કકરડ) અવાજ કીધો Made a sharp sound

Flashed across me-મને એકદમ સુઝ્યું, It occurred to me,

Could do no less than think-Could not do any  
 thing short of thinking, could not but think

Burning mountain-જ્વાળામુખી Volcano

Limestone marble- ચળકતા કળીચુનાનો પથર આરસપદ્માણુ

Granite (ગ્રેનાઇટ) એક જાતનો પથર A kind of hard stone.

Upon its back-તેને મથાળે At its top

Were all on one level સરખી સપાટીએ Were at an  
 equal height

That was to be expected-That was just possible.  
 The explanation of the whole para is that on the  
 mountains, to a certain height there was hard  
 granite Beyond the surface of the granite and  
 higher up the mountains, there was lime-stone.  
 The waterfalls were flowing from the bottom  
 of the lime-stone surface because lower down they  
 could not flow, the granite surface being hard,  
 water could not flow through it [is boiled.

Boilers-ઉકાળવાતું વાસણ Vessel in which something  
 Rather shaky and cracked-is a little cleft and  
 is shaking

Oozing out-પહાર નીચાતું Coming out

Rumbling (રબ્બલિંગ) ગડગડાટ કરવો To make a low,  
 heavy sound

Thumping (થમ્પિંગ) ઠોકતું હોય એવો અવાજ કરવો Striking  
 as it were with a heavy blow

No laughing matter-હસવાની વાત નહોતી, જોખમ ભરેલું હતું.

Was serious, was dangerous

Hurled (હર્લ) ઉચકીને ફેંકાવું To be thrown away

Deadly gases-પ્રાણધતક, ઝેરી હવા Poisonous gases

Might have roared out of the ground-Might have  
 forcibly flowed out with a loud noise

Are too weak to stand-Are not strong enough  
 to withstand

Bursts (બર્સ્ટ્સ) ફાટવું Break into two

The pressure-The force

Thankful (થેન્કફુલ) આભારી Obligated.

**Tricks (ટ્રીક્સ) રમત Play, Prank**

**Rock (રોક) આમતેમ હાલવું To sway backwards and forwards To totter**

**Steeple (સ્ટીપલ) દેવળનો મિનારો Tower where bells are kept**      **Shelves (શેલ્વઝ) અમરાઈ**

**Jump about-કુદીને નીચે પડવું Fall down**

**Slam (સ્લૅમ) ફડાક દબાવે બંધ થવું તે, ધમકારો Noise produced in shutting a door**

**Creak-ચીચી કરવું To make a slight noise**

**Hints (હિંટ્સ) નિશાની, ચેતવણી Signs Warning**

**Crooked (ક્રુકેડ) વાળી Bent Circular**

**Is hardly to be explained-Cannot be explained**

**One on the other, sideways-એક એકની બાજુપર**

**To spin it-To turn it round**

**Went to law-કાયદાનો આશરો લીધો Resorted to legal means in a court of law**

**Straight up-સીધે સીધું Directly**

**Off the earth-જમીનથી દૂર Away from the earth**

**Smartly enough-મરામત આગ્રાજીથી With sufficient skill**

**Law-નિયમ Rule**

**Face of the cliff-Surface of the tops of the mountain**

**Loose-Not firmly set Ivory balls-હાથી દાંતના દાં**

**Touching each other-So that each ball touches the one next to it**

**Stand still-Do not move**

**Nothing ..soft air-Had no other ball before it but only atmosphere**      [of numbers.

**Mathematics (મેથેમેટિક્સ) ગણિતશાસ્ત્ર. The science**

**Law of motion**-Law or fixed rule governing the  
motion of bodies                      Nature (નૈચર) કુદરત

**Solomon, son of David**, was the king of Israelites  
He was respected for his wisdom    He has left  
to posterity many proverbs and wise sayings

**A fool's eyes**            ends of the earth-A foolish man  
tries to find out where the ends of the earth are  
He inquires for things he has not seen and  
does not know common things

**Knowledge** (જ્ઞાન) જ્ઞાન    A state of knowing

**Destruction** (વિરૂપકશન) નાશ હોનારત    Demolition, Ruin

**Moans**-Makes a hollow sound

**Sweeps for inland**-અદરના ભાગમાં ધસી આવે છે    Spreads  
far into the interior

**Sweeps back**-Falls back    Retires

**Most likely**-અન્ય જોગ    Possible

**Heave** (હીવ) ઉઠાવવું    Rise and fa'll

**Tremendous**-Terrible    Fierce

**Rush upon the deck**-Hurry up to the upper floor  
of the ship

**Up the beach**-કિનારા ઉપર    On the shore

**Accounting for**-સમજાવવું,    Explaining

**Comes true**-ખરૂં પડે છે    Proves correct

**Blow into it**-હવાથી ભરવું    Blow air into it    Fill it  
with air

**A party**-સમૂહ    Group    A number of

**Island** (આવશ્ક) ટાપુ, બેટ    A tract of land surrounded

by water |to hold water  
 Basin (બેઝિન) પાણી રાખવાનું છાતર વાસણ A hollow vessel  
 Rising out-નીકળી આવતા Coming out Emerging  
 Short sighted (શોર્ટ સાઇટેડ) દુકી દૃષ્ટિવાળા Those who  
 cannot see things at a distance  
 Apt-પાત્ર Liab'e They are likely to  
 Out of sight-Not seeing  
 Sinking-Going down lower and lower  
 Pricked a hole-કાણુ પાડવું Bored a hole  
 Hissing out-સુમવાટ કરતી Making a shrill sound  
 Would be full of the notion-Would be filled  
 with the idea that એવોજ ખ્યાલ આવે  
 Just so-Exactly in the same way  
 Ebb away-પાછળ હટી જાય છે Recedes  
 Imprisoned (ઇમ્પ્રિઝન્ડ) પુરાયલી Confined  
 Stretches and strains-પથરાય છે અને જોરથી દબાવે છે.  
 Spreads and puts pressure on  
 Crust-પડ. Soil Cover  
 Till they can bear no more-Till they cannot with  
 stand the pressure.  
 Snap-Sundered into two  
 Clap (ક્લૅપ) મોટો અવાજ Loud din  
 Foul-Filthy  
 Strain is eased-The pressure ceases to be felt  
 Grow up- મોટા થવું Became old Advance in years  
 Foreign (ફોરિન) પારકો Alien Distant  
 Preserved (પ્રીઝર્વ્ડ) બચવા પામે Are saved  
 Bear in mind-યાદ રાખવું Remember [it occurs  
 How-કેવી રીતે થાય છે તે The manner in which



Charles kingsley-He was an English clergyman and a novelist famous for his chief works, "Westward Ho", "Madam How and Lady Why" and "Hereward the wake"

#### 14 What Way does the Wind Come ?

પવન કયે રસ્તે આવે છે ?

We, human beings can only hear the roar of the wind as it actually passes over water at sea and over the snow on the mountains We can hear it rushing through the trees in the woods and in the valleys and over rocks In short, there is not a place in the whole world where the wind cannot go Where, not the quickest or most steady climber can reach, there the wind is heard to rise up at once But we cannot know from which place exactly the wind begins or why it should begin to blow at all, we cannot know to which place exactly the wind goes or why it should disappear there at all Thus we may see the middle of it, the beginnings and the endings are unknown and unknowable

નોંધ — દરેક વસ્તુનું આદિ અને અંત હંધર પોતેજ છે અને હંધરની ગતિ અકસ્ત હોવાથી દરેક વસ્તુનું મૂળ અને છેવટનો લય સંપૂર્ણ રીતે આપણાથી સમજાય નહિ, એ સ્વાભાવિક છે આગલા પાઠમા ધરતી કે પ મિથે વાત કરી અને તે શાથી થાય છે એ સમજાવવા ચલ કર્યો છે પરંતુ પૃથ્વીના પહાડ નીચે ધમધમતા પ્રવાહો શા માટે ? તેનો જવાબ વિજ્ઞાન (Science) એમ આપે કે પૃથ્વી આખી શરૂઆતમા એ ઉષ્ણ પ્રવાહી પદાર્થ જેવી હતી પરંતુ તે શા માટે ?

આમ આપણે હરકોઇ વાતનું મૂળ તપાસવા બેસીએ તો છેવટ ગમ  
 ખાધને બેસી જવાનો વખત આવે તે પ્રમાણેજ પવનનું એટલે  
 વિજ્ઞાન, જે બનાવો અને તે જોઈ તપાસીને કુદરતના કાયદાનું પરિ  
 માણ ભયે લે પરંતુ તેનાથી વધારે ઉડું જઈ શકે નહિ આપણા  
 જીવનનું પણ તેમજ છે, આપણે કયા જગાના છીએ વગેરે સવાલોનું  
 નિરાકરણ બલભલા તત્ત્વવેત્તાઓ પણ નથી કરી શક્યા છતાં મોટા  
 કવિઓ આપણા આત્માના અમરત્વની ઝંખી કરાવી શકે છે એટલે  
 વિજ્ઞાનવાદી બનીને આપણી પરમાત્મા પરની આસ્થા ઉઠી જની  
 જોઈએ નહિ તેનો અર્ધાંશવત્તા થઈ પ્રેરેપ્રેરો વિજ્ઞાનવાદી તો બધેજ  
 આસ્તિક હોય છે જનરજસ્ત વિજ્ઞાનવાદી આધર્મિક ન્યુટન પોતાની  
 જીંદગીના છેલ્લા વર્ષ દરમિયાન આ પ્રમાણે બોલ્યો હતો.—હું જાણુનો  
 નથી કે દુનિયા મારે વિષે શું કહેશે પરંતુ મને પોતાને લાગે છે એક  
 બાલકની માફક હું તો દરિયાને કિનારે બેઠક્યો છું અને શખલા અને  
 છીપની સાથે રમ્યો છું કદાચિત્ આ શખલું મને ગમ્યું અને પછી  
 પેનું, જ્યારે હજી આખો અનંત, અગાધ સમુદ્ર તો મારી આગળ  
 મહાલી રહ્યો છે અને તેનું સંશોધન જરા પણ થયું નથી મનસૂચ  
 તેણે જે મોટી મોટી શોધો કરી તેને તે પોતે નાની ગણે છે કારણ કે  
 પરમાત્માની લીલા અમાપ છે, વિજ્ઞાનના અ જમાનામા આપણે બોધ  
 લેવો ધટે છે કે માણસ જન વિજ્ઞાનથી ગમે તેટલા મોટા કાર્યો કરે  
 પરંતુ ઇશ્વર પાસે તે બધું છે દરેક વસ્તુનું આદિ અને અંત  
 અજ્ઞાત અને અજોય છે

**What way-Through what direction**

**Rides over-સ્વારી કરે છે, ઉપર થઈને જાય છે Passes over**  
**Wood (ઉવૂડ) જંગલ Forest**

**Vale (વેઇલ) ખીણ Valley**

**Rocky height-High rock**

**And over rocky .. takes he his flight (Prose**  
**order is "He takes his flight over rocky heights**

which the goat cannot climb [Passes over  
Takes his flight-ઉડે છે, પહેલે છે. Flies over.  
Tosses about-Moves about in a rocking motion  
Bare-Naked, Void of leaves.

Plainly- ચેત્ત્વની રીતે Clearly

Whither-ક્યાં At what place Where

There's never a scholar in England knows-There  
has been, at any time, no scholar in England  
who knows

Paraphrase-From which direction does the  
wind come and in which direction does it go?  
It blows over rivers, over the snow over jungles  
and through valleys It blows even over the  
high mountain where the goat cannot ascend It  
blows through leafless trees and this you may  
clearly see if you look towards those trees, but  
no one, not even any learned Englishman knows  
from which direction it comes and in which direc-  
tion it goes

## 15 The Greeks and their Gods

ગ્રીક લોકો અને તેના દેવો.

In ancient times the Greeks were a civilized nation  
They were fond of living in the open air, and they loved  
the beauty of nature They belonged to the same stock  
as the Aryans To them everything in nature seemed  
alive They worshipped the wind, the sea, the sky, the  
sun, and the moon as gods and gave them names They

used to say, "Up there, away beyond the clouds, live the great ones who rule the earth." The Romans too, worshipped the same gods, but gave them other names. They called the wind the god Mercury, the sea, the god Neptune and Helios, the sun god. Over them all, ruled Jupiter. Venus was the goddess of love and Juno, the wife of Jupiter was the most beautiful and the most powerful of all the goddesses. At this time there were many states in Greece, the principal being Attica. Its capital was Athens and the people were called Athenians. They used to eat simple and wholesome food which consisted mainly of fruit and bread. Meat was used but seldom. In Athens there were groves of trees, beautiful statues and gardens. The Agora or market place was surrounded by a marble colonnade or covered walk. But the most sacred spot in Athens was a great hill in the middle of the city. On it stood the sacred temple of Pallas Athena, the patron goddess of the Athenians. The image of the goddess was the work of Pheidias, the greatest sculptor the world has ever seen. Such was Athens in the Golden Age of Greece about 490 B. C.

**Long ago—**अधुना पूर्व Many years before

**Race (रैस)** and **Nationality**

**Ages ago—**In remote past

**Aryan or Indo-Europeans** is the name given to one of the main divisions of the human family.

The home of the family is supposed to be in central Asia. Branches of the family spread into

Europe, Persia and the Ganges Valley and gave rise to Greek, Latin, Celtic, Hindu and other races.

Customs (કસ્ટમ્સ) રીતરીવાજ Usage and manners  
 Very much the same-To a great extent, similar  
 Alive (ઐલાઇવ) જીવતું. Living  
 Palace of gold-સુવર્ણ મહેલમા  
 Fleecy (ફ્લેસી) ઉન જેવા ધોળા White like wool  
 Store house-Granary House where provisions  
 are stored up  
 Was lost in the clouds-So high that its summit  
 was covered with clouds and could not be seen  
 Great ones-Gods.  
 In time-After a lapse of time  
 Worshipped (વોર્શિપ્ડ) પૂજા કરી Prayed to Offered  
 their devotion  
 Gave them other names-Named them differently  
 Mercury (મર્ક્યુરિ) વાયુદેવતું નામ Te planet near the sun.  
 Neptune (નેપ્ચ્યુન) જન દેવતા અથવા વરુણ The most  
 distant of the planets  
 Came from-Was produced from  
 As she came beautiful-As she was supposed  
 to be produced from the white foam she was  
 thought to be very beautiful  
 In the cool of the evening- સાંજે સધળું શાંત હોય ત્યારે.  
 In the evening when every thing was cool.  
 Perhaps-કદાચ Most probably  
 Jason and the Golden Fleece (See lesson 36,  
 Page 135)  
 States (સ્ટેટ્સ) ન્હાના રાજ્યો

**Capital city**-રાજધાની મુખ્ય શહેર **Metropolis.**

**Climate** (કલાઇમેટ) હવા **Weather**

**Delightful** (ડિલાઇટફુલ) ખુશનુમા આનંદ આપે એવી **Pleasant.**

**Century** (સેન્યુરી) શતક સો વર્ષ **A hundred years**

**Wet days**- ચોમાસુ **Monsoon. Rainy season**

**Sea breeze**-Gales of wind coming across the sea.

**Out of doors**-ઘર બહાર, ખુલ્લામાં **In open air, outside the houses** **Industry** (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી) ઉદ્યોગ **Labour**

**Barley** (બાર્લી) જવ **A kind of grain used for food or making malt** [fruit-trees.

**Olive yards**-Farms or gardens containing olive

**Pastures** (પાસ્ચર) ચરવાના મેદાન **Grazing fields**

**Abundant** (અબન્ડન્ટ) પુષ્કળ **Plentiful**

**Picture to ourselves**-કલ્પના કરવી **Imagine**

**Market place**-બજાર **Bazar.**

**Would be likely to want in return**-Would require. in exchange for what they would give

**Wholesome** (હોલ્સમ) પોષણ કરે એવો **Nourishing.**

**Took the place of**-Was substituted for

**Filled their lamps at night**-Olive oil was used in burning lamps **Grape**-શાક

**Figs**-અંજીર [in large quantities.

**Were to be had in abundance**-Could be obtained.

**Vegetables** (વેજીટેબલ્સ) શાક **Plants used for food for men. Delicious** (ડીલિશ્યસ) સ્વાદિષ્ટ **Sweet**

**Meat was eaten but seldom**- માસ કવચિતજ વપરાતું.

**Flesh was very rarely used**

Faster festival-છસ્તરના તહેવારના દિવસે Good friday,  
between March 22 and April 23

Groves (ગ્રુવ્ઝ) કુળ Gardens

Peeped out- ડોકિયા કરતા દેખાતા Appeared

Statues (સ્ટેચ્યુઝ) પુતળા Monuments

Was surrounded by-Had on all sides

Colonnade (કોલોનેડ) સ્તંભપંક્તિ, સરખે અતરે આવેલી ચામલાની  
દાર Series of columns placed at regular intervals.

Marble-આરસપહાણના Made of marble

Was supported-Which rested on Which stood on

Which was supported in front-The front part of  
which rested on

Stately (સ્ટેટલી) ભવ્ય Grand worship

Temples (ટેમ્પલ્સ) દહેરા, દેવળ Buildings for public

Lovely (લવ્લી) મનોહર Charming

Entrance gate-દાખલ થવાનો દરવાજો Gate for public

Which led to-From which began

Flight of marble steps- આરસપહાણના પગથીયાની નીસરણી

Stair made of marble steps [Ivory હાથીદાંતનું.

This was the work of-It was made by.

Sculptor (સ્કલ્પટર) શિલ્પશાસ્ત્રી, કોતર કામકર્તા. One who  
carves figures. Tip- અણી Point

Afar (અંધાર) દુરથી From a distance

Gleaming (ગ્લીમિંગ) ચળકતા Shining [prosperous.

Golden age-The time when Greece was most



## 16 Home they brought her warrior dead

તેના મૃત્યુ પામેલા પોતાને તેઓ ઘેર લાવ્યા

*Summary*—A warrior once died on the battlefield and when his men brought his corpse home, his wife was so greatly smitten with sorrow that she could not weep. Now if the heart is full of grief, it must let out that grief, otherwise the heart would burst and the person would die and so the female servants of the warrior's wife began to move her to tears. First, they praised the warrior, calling him a worthy husband, truest friend and noblest foe but this had no immediate effect. Then, one of the maids laid bare the face of the warrior and yet she did not weep. At last, an experienced dame placed the warrior's child upon her knee and then her tears burst forth for the truth was brought home to her heart that she must live for the child, the amage of them both.

ટીકા—અધુરો ધોડો છતકાય (Empty vessels make most sound) એ નિયમ મુજબ જ્ઞાન અગર લાગણી જેમ બરપૂર તેમ તેનું પ્રદર્શન ઓછું થાય છે આ કાવ્યમાં વર્ણુવનો સ્ત્રીની પોતાના સુમટ પતિના મૃત્યુ માટેની દિનગીરી અરેખરી અને સંપૂર્ણ છે અને તે એકદમ રડાકુટ કરી શકતી નથી, પરંતુ સ્વપ્ન બની જાય છે અને આ કાવ્ય પેને કેટલું અત્યુ દુઃખ છે? અને તેથીજ કેટલું અધુ લાગણી બધું લાગે છે. The voice of grief is always brief સાદા અને સુદર શબ્દોમાં કવિએ, જીવનમાં અને તે પ્રમાણે યથાસ્થિત વર્ણુન કર્યું છે પોતાના મૃત્યુ પામેલા પતિના વખાણ સુભજવાથી અગર તો તેનો મ્હેરો મૃત્યુલીન થયેલો સાક્ષાત્ જોઈને પત્નીને અસર ન થઈ એમ નહિ પરંતુ તેનું હૃદય દ્વાર જોલવા માટે છેવટનો ધણી પોતાના બાલક—નિરાધાર, નિર્દોષ બાલકની મૂર્તિ જોઈને, લાગ્યો



મેક અતુભવી પાછને હાથે આવી એકએક વાતના અનેકાનેક ધ્વનિ  
ભરે છે, માટેજ આ કાવ્ય મધુર અને સુદર લાગે છે

For swooned-મૂર્છા પામી નહિ Neither fainted

Uttered a cry-મેળેથી રડતું Gave out a sob

Maidens (મેઇડ્સ) પરિચારિકા ચાકરડી Female servants  
He must weep or she will die-At times it  
happens that if one cannot give vent to tears,  
heart is choked with excessive grief and it  
results in death weep, she is sure to die

He must weep, or she will die-If she does not  
loft and slow-Softly and slowly [mistress.

Worthy to be loved-Deserving the love of their  
For moved-Did not appear to be afflicted with  
pity for him.

Stole-ધીમે પગે આવી Walked softly and stealthily  
Stole a maiden from the place-A maiden slowly  
and stealthily walked to the place from where  
she was sitting

Hept-Steppeલ પાસે આવી Came by the side of  
Softly-ધીમેથી Softly [the face

Cloth-રોડા ઉપર એક ટેલુ કપડું Cloth which covered  
rose- ઉભી થઇ Got up.

Set મુ મુ Placed Made to sit

Knee (ની) ખેળો Lap [her lap-

Set his child upon her knee-Placed his child in  
Like summer tears-Tears came in her eyes  
as forcibly as a storm in summer (Storm in  
summer is very forcible)

I live for thee-હું તારે માટેજ જીવું છું It is on account of thee alone that I am alive.

1 e had it not been for you, I would have died  
 Lord Tennyson, born in 1809 was one of the greatest of English poets of the 19th century. He became Poet Laureate in 1850 and was raised to the peerage in 1884 Among his principal works may be included "In Memoriam" in the year 8 2

Paraphrase --The people brought the dead body of the lady's warrior home, but she neither fainted nor cried on seeing the dead body The maidens who were watching her said that either she must weep or if she does not she is sure to die

Stanza 2 They then praised him in slow and soft words and described him as one worthy to be loved and described his qualities as as a true friend and noble antagonist yet she neither spoke anything nor wept

Stanza 3 Then a maiden slowly and softly went to the place where the dead body was lying She took away the cloth that covered his face, still she neither wept nor cried

Stanza 4 At last a nurse ninety years old got up and placed his child in the lady's lap. Then tears came down from her eyes like a shower and she gently said "My sweet child it is on account of you that I live".

## 17 Both Sides of the Question

પ્રશ્નની બન્ને બાજુ

*Summary*—Once upon a time, two knights completely armed, came from opposite parts of a country at a certain statue, and stopped to see it. Now, one said that the shield upon which the left hand of the statue rested was golden and the other said that it was silvery. And both grew so hot in the dispute that they charged each other at full speed with the greatest fury, and both fell to the ground, much wounded and senseless for a time. A passing physician applied some ointment to their wounds and when they could speak, he inquired into the cause of their quarrel. The knights stated the case before him and then the physician said that they had quarrelled for nothing. The fact was that the outside of the shield was of gold, and the inside of silver. From one point of view, one was right, from another and opposite the other knight was right, and on the whole both were wrong.

**Moral**—In discussing or thinking about any question, we must look at it from all points of view. Everything has its bright side and black or dark side and we must examine both. For example, when we say that Money is the root of all Evil, we are right only in some respects. On the other hand, Money gives you a certain power and if you use it for good, Money becomes the root of all Good.

From this we must learn to be tolerant towards those who differ from us, for they may have their own point of view. We must not be angry with them and we must not hate them. We may only say, this seems to be

true to me and I will act accordingly" but in that case also our belief must be formed after considering both sides of the question

In days long gone by-ଏକା ଏକા ଏହେଲା Long ago

Set up ଶୁଭିତ୍ Erected

Set up a statue to the Goddess of victory-Erected a statue in honour of

At a point together-At a place where roads from opposite directions crossed each other

Sp ar (ସ୍ପାର) ଭାସି

Her left hand rested upon her shield-ତେଜା ଶୀତଳ ହାଥରା ତଣ୍ଡେ ଡାବ ପକ୍ଷୀ ଢଳି Sho held in her left hand a shield

Shield (ଶୀତଳ) ଢାଳ A broad piece of plated steel carried in hand, to defend one's self from the blows of enemies

Outside-ବାହାରୀ ମାତ୍ର Outer surface

Inside-ଅନ୍ତରୀ ମାତ୍ର Inner surface

Former is the outside surface

To the goddess ever favourable-To the goddess who always gives victory to warriors

Inscribed (ଇନ୍ସ୍କ୍ରାଇଭ୍) ଲେଖିଲୁ ଇନ୍ତୁ L in into and scribo I write. Written

Language (ଲିଙ୍ଗୁଏଜ୍) ଭାଷା Dialect

Favourable (ଫାଭରାବଲ୍) ହୃଦୟାନ୍ତୁ ନ୍ୟୟମା Kind giving success.

Victories (ବିକ୍ଟରୀସ୍) ବିଜୟ. Successes

Picts-Inhabitants of Scotland in Pre-Roman times.

Inhabitants (ଇନ୍ହାବିଟାଣ୍ଟସ୍) ବଢ଼ିବାସୀ Aborigines

Happened હુપ્પડ() બન્યુ Took place

Completely armed-પુરેપુરે અપ્પતર પહેરેલુ. Having put  
on armour from top to toe.

Armour (આર્મર) અપ્પતર Steel cover for the body to  
protect it from the blows of enemies

Just about the same time-Exactly at the same time.

Inscription (ઇન્સ્ક્રિપ્શન) લેખ, કોતરેલો લેખ Anything  
engraved on a solid substance.

Admire (અડમાયર) કરાવ, પ્રશ્ન સા કરવી Praise

Workmanship (કેવર્કમેનિય) કોતરકામ કરીગીરી. Skill of  
the workman

If I have my eyes-If I possess eyes, i.e. if I am  
not blind

For my part-As for my opinion

Note that one side of the shield was made of  
gold and the other of silver b The black knight  
was standing near the golden side of the shield  
and the white knight before the silver one.

I know nothing of your eyes-I do not know whe-  
ther you have got eyes or not

Passer-રસ્તે થઇને જનાર. Way-farer, Traveller.

Above-For more than

Could not bear to be mocked-મસ્કરી સહન કરી શક્યો  
નહિ Could not brook the insult.

Dispute (ડિસ્પ્યુટ) તકરાર Quarrel

Ended in a fight-The result of the quarrel was  
that they fought with each other

**Rests**-ભાવાનાટેકણ માટે અખતરની જમણી બાજુએ કહારેલો આગળ  
પડેલો ભાગ A projection from the right side of the  
cuirass, serving to support the butt of the lance  
**Charged** (ચાર્જડ) હલેલો કીધો **Attacked**

**Fury** (ફ્યુરિ) ઘુસ્સો **Rage**

**Shock** (શૉક) આચકો, ઘકકો A sudden violent onset.

**Bruised** (બ્રુઝડ) ઝરેડાઉ પડવા **Scratched**.

**Trance** (ટ્રાન્સ) મુર્છા **Swoon**

**Druid**-**Druids** were the priests of the old celtic race

**Physicians** (ફિઝિશિયન્સ, વૈદ **Medical practitioners.**

**Doctors**

**Ointment** (ઓઇન્ટમેન્ટ) મલમ An unguent

**To inquire into** પુછવાનાગ્યે **Question about**

**With a sigh** નિસુસે મુકાને **Sorrowfully**

**Had given himself time**-ધીરજથી રાખી હેત. **Had**  
**patience enough** As well as-As also

**Lesson** (લેસન) શિખામણ **Advice Moral.**

**Have befallen you**-તમારા ઉપર આવી પડ્યા છે **Have**  
**-happened to you**

**Prevent me to entreat you**-Let me request you

**Both sides of the question**-સવાલની બન્ને બાજુ **The**  
**pros and cons of a question**

### 18 Modest Merit

અપ્રસિદ્ધ ગુણ; છુપું રતન

**INTRODUCTION**-While sitting near the graves of  
villagers, Gray is struck with the sad thought that  
among these dead villagers some must have possessed

the ability of Hampden, or of Milton, or of Cromwell, that is to say, of a bold, liberty-loving person, or of a great poet, or of a great statesman, politician and general

for want of education and opportunity they could not so shine out and now here they are, dead and gone, and buried in a small, country churchyard The whole poem is full of sad, wise thoughts and, therefore, he has called it, 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'

Compare the proverb — The world knows not its great men

*Pro e Order* — The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear full many a gem of purest serene ray full many a flower is born to blush unseen and (is born) to waste its sweetness on the desert air

*Grammatical Note* — We can say either many a flower is born, or, many flowers are born Many a boy is lazy = Many boys are lazy When we use the indefinite article 'a' or 'an' the verb should be singular as well as the noun following 'Many a or an'

This stanza occurs in Gray's famous poem 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'

Gem (જેમ) જવહીર A precious stone.

Of purest ray serene—વણુજ પણીદાર તથા તેજદાર Emitting purest and brightest rays

The dark bear—ઉડા મહાસાગરમા ન કોઇજણે તેમ પડી રહેલા છે Lie at the bottom of the ocean unseen by anybody

Unfathomed (અનદ્ધૃપત્ત) ધણેા ઉડા Very deep  
Caves—Beds, Bottom.

Is born—ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. Grow

Full many a ...ocean bear--Just as many bright jewels are lying at the bottom of the sea unknown to anybody, in the same way many able persons are buried in obscurity, unnoticed by anybody

To blush-ખીસવું To Bloom

Unseen (અનસીન) Without being marked by anybody.

Waste (વેઘરટ) ગુમાવે છે Lose

Sweetness (સ્વીટનેસ) સુગંધ Fragrance

Desert air (ડેઝર્ટ એર) જંગલની હવા Air in the desert

Full many . desert air--Just as many beautiful flowers grow in wilderness and their fragrance is not noticed by anybody. being out of the way, in the same manner many men of genuine merit have their qualities unnoticed by anybody

Paraphrase --Many jewels there are, of resplendent lustre which lie at the bottom of the sea, uselessly, unknown to anybody In a like manner many fragrant flowers there are which grow in a desert, which bloom and wither away without being smelt by anybody (same is the case with many unfortunate men of low birth who are not able to shine out but, for want of opportunities they remain in obscurity They die unnoticed in this world, though possessed of the same quality that their more fortunate fellowbrothers possessed who had opportunities given them to shine out. Cf with the above



“હોયે યુધ્ધ સોહામણા, નગરે ના દેખાય  
વન સધળું વાસિત કરે, નિથ્યા ખિલિ ખરી જાય”

નર્મદ

Thomas Gray—born in 1746, was one of the most scholarly and most polished of English lyrical poets. After finishing his studies he made ‘A grand tour of Europe’. In 1768 he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge. His ‘Elegy in a Country Churchyard’ is considered to be one of the purest productions in the English language. Among his best poems are the odes written on ‘Eton College’, ‘The Progress of Poesy’ and the ‘Bard’. He died in 1761.

### 19 Sir Isaac Newton

*Summary*—As a boy Newton was not strong but he was brave. In the class-room he was at first idle but having been once kicked by a fellow-pupil, he returned the blow when school was over, and from that time he tried and in three years got to be the head boy of the school.

2 He was born in 1642 and was the son of a yeoman and lived at Woolsthorpe, in the county of Lincoln. As an infant he was very weak and sickly but he lived eighty-four years and discovered the laws about the Solar System, Light and Gravity.

3 His father had died before he was born, three years after this, his mother re married and went to a new house, the boy was brought up by his grandmother at Woolsthorpe.

4 When he became fifteen years old, his mother lost her second husband, Newton was now heir to and her farm worth about £ 80 a year. He was being trained up as a farmer by his mother but the boy used to stop under a hedge and read work on Mathematics, whereupon the mother was advised by her brother to send him to school again.

5—8 All this while, the boy was amusing himself with making little machines, such as a wind-mill with a tame mouse into it, a water-clock and a couple of sundials on the side of the wall at his own home. At College, too, the walls of his room were covered with drawings etc.

9—10 At the age of eighteen he was enrolled as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. There he discovered the Binomial Theorem and the Differential Calculus, and so he was soon made a Scholar of his College and elected a 'Fellow' three years after he took his degree of B. A., and appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge when he was only twenty seven years old.

11—13 During the Great Plague of 1666, Newton returned home. One day as he was sitting in his garden he saw an apple fall to the ground. From this he thought for many years on the force which made the apple fall, this pull of the earth and ultimately he discovered the laws about Gravity by which the planets move round the Sun and the Moon round the earth. He said, all things attract one another but the larger a thing is, the stronger its pull is, and the closer two things are, the stronger is the pull of each on the other.

14. Long before this, Newton had found out, by means of a prism, that Light is composed of the seven hues which we see in a rainbow

1—17 He became the inventor of a better type of telescope and several other instruments But for a long time he told nobody about his discoveries and inventions At length, however, the Royal Society came to know of it all and they elected him a Fellow and later on he was made President of that Society He worked in this capacity for twenty four years

18-23 Newton was sometimes so much absorbed in his own thoughts that he forgot to look to his dress and to take his meals at the proper time He wrote a book called *Principia* He never married but lived a quiet life with his niece and her husband, wholly given up to study He was never known to lose his temper and he said he made his discoveries by cool and concentrated thought He was one of the most modest of men and even when he was almost worshipped by the other learned men of his day, he said, he was as a mere child playing with shells, while the whole ocean of Knowledge lay before him unexplored He was knighted in 1705 and buried in Westminster Abbey among the greatest men of England On his tomb-stone were written these words of the poet Pope -

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,

God said, "Let Newton be" and all was light

Side by side-પાસે પાસે Just near each other

Grammar school-School which teaches grammar specially. [than the last one..

Lowest but one-છેલ્લા કરતા એક દરજ્જા ઉપર Higher

Very low down—Almost last  
 Kicked (કિક્ક) લાત મારી Gave a kick  
 Had a fight—લડાઈ કરી Fought  
 Made up his mind—નિશ્ચય કર્યો Resolved  
 Week by week—One week after another  
 Got to the top—પહેલો નંબર મેળવ્યો Secured the first rank  
 Head boy—સૌથી હુશિયાર છોકરો પહેલા નંબરનો છોકરો First boy  
 Yeoman (યોમેન) નાનો જમીનદાર A free holder  
 Owned—ની માલિકી હતી P oss sved  
 Which had to him—તેને વારસામાં મળ્યું હતું Which he  
 inherited from Forefathers—આપણા Ancestors  
 County (કાઉન્ટી) પરગણા District  
 Christmas day—નાતાલનો દિવસ 25 th of December.  
 Likely—Probable [in mathematics  
 Mathematician (મૅથેમેશિયન) ગણિતશાસ્ત્રી One learned  
 Discov ries (ડિસ્કવરિઝ) શોધ Finding out, R esearches  
 Is based our knowledge—Our knowledge is found  
 ed on [place to another.  
 Movements (મૅવમેન્ટ્સ) ગતિ, ચલ Change from one  
 Solar system—સૂર્ય મંડળ Sun and the other planets  
 with their satellite stars etc make up the  
 solar system  
 Laws of Gravity—ગુરુત્વાકર્ષણના નિયમો Rules by which  
 bodies are attract-d towards one another  
 Took charge—દેખરેખ રાખવી Managed Looked after  
 Left her old home for a new home—Left the old  
 house where Newton lived and went to live in  
 her new husband's house.

**Brought up-Reared**

**Acquired** (એકવાઈડ) મેળવ્યુ **Got, Received**

**Settled upon him-** તે નામે લખી આપ્યુ **Gave over to him for ever**

**Rental** (રેન્ડ) ઉપજ, **Income**

**He was now heir to a rental of-** He was entitled to receive an income of

**Train-** કેળવણી **Instruct, Make fit**

**Did not take kindly to the work-** ખત દબને કામ કરતો

નહિ **Did not apply himself to the work with zeal**

**Farm produce** ખેતરમાઉપજતુ તે **Things which grow in the farm**

**Hedge** (હેજ) વાડ **Thicket, Bush**

**Make a model-** નમુનો કરવો **Manufacture & pattern**

**Rector-Priest**

**Close by-Near**

**Farming-** ખેતરમા કામ કરતો **Working in a farm**

**Work on mathematics-Mathematical book**

**Persuaded-Insisted on his sister**

**University** (યુનિવર્સિટી) વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય **A body of teachers etc united to teach the high & brancher of literature science etc, with power to confer d-grees**

**Reasons** (રીઝન્સ) કારણ **Causes**

**Get a good place-Get a good post.**

**Machines** (મશીન્સ) યત્ર **a mechanical contrivance**

**Saw** (સો) કરવત **A thin steel blade with sharp teeth for cutting**

**Chisel** (ચિઝલ) છીણી

[of the wind-

**Wind mill-** પવનચક્કી **A wheel moved by the force**

**Was put up-Was erected**

He watched the working of every part of it-He  
eagerly watched how every part worked

Sails (સેઇલ્સ) ચક્રીના પખા

Ceased-Stopped

Water clock-પાણીથી વખત માપવાનું ઘડિયાળ A clock  
which moves by the fall of water over a wheel  
Figures (ફિગર્સ) આકૃતિ Drawings.

Charcoal (ચારકોલ) કોયલો. Wood turned to coal by  
burning

Sun-dial-છાયાયત્ર, સૂર્યનીગતિ પ્રમાણે વધતી કે ઓછી થતી  
ગયા પ્રમાણે વખત માપવાનું યત્ર An instrument to  
show the time of the day by means of the  
shadow of a gnomon (pin)

Royal society was incorporated by a charter  
granted by Charles II in 1662 Its aim was the  
advancement of scientific knowledge of all kinds.

Worn off-ધસાઇ ગયા છે Are erased

Enrolled-દાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યો Was admitted

Made a speech-ભાષણ કર્યું Delivered a lecture.

Abilities(એબિલિટીઝ) શક્તિ Power, capacity.

Picked up-શીખ્યો Learnt

Euclid is a work on Geometry

Childishly easy-Extremely easy

Threw himself heart and soul-Worked with  
indefatigable energy

Remarkable-Famous, Noteworthy

Binomial Theorem (બાયનોમિયલ) દ્વિપદસિદ્ધાન્ત A celebrated

**theorem for raising any binomial to any power or extracting the root of it**

**Binomial**-ବିଦ୍ଵାଦ୍ **L. bi** two, *nomen* name Any expression or quantity in Algebra consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-)

**Differential**-An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ

**Calculus**-ଗଣିତ A method of calculation Differential calculus is an important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities [for proficiency

**Scholar**-ସଞ୍ଚାର One to whom scholarship is given

**Fellow**-ସଂସଦ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି A scholar who is appointed to a post called fellowship

**Great Plague** took place in 1664 and thousands of persons died in it

**The great fire**-It took place in 1666 It extended to the whole of London

**Measure**-ମାପ To find out the length, force etc

**Right up to me**-Just near me

**Gravitation** }  
**Gravity** } ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାହତ The force with which  
**Attraction** } bodies are pulled or attracted

**Universal**-ସର୍ବବ୍ୟାପୀ Extending to every object in the whole creation

**Rate**-ଗତି Speed. Velocity

Is composed-અનેહુ છે Is constituted

Prism-જેમથી તરેહ તરેહના રંગ જણાય તેવો કાચનો પાસો હીરા કાચ A piece of glass with triangular ends for separating the colours in a ray of light

Three cornered-Having three corners

Which had long been a mere toy-B fore Newton found out its use it was simply thought to be a toy

Shut himself up-Closed all the doors and windows

Shutter (શટર) ફેરેડી Venetian shutters

Rainbow-મેઘધનુષ્ય A semicircular arch caused by the rays of the sun in monsoon

White colour is made up of the seven prismatic colours and as the white ray passed through the prism, the prism analysed it into its seven colours which appeared on the floor

Telescope દુરબીન An instrument by which things at a distance are seen

Inventor-શોધક કલાકાર Who manufactured for the first time

Experiments-પ્રયોગ To make a trial

Fellow (ફેલો) વિદ્યા મંડળીનો સભ્ય A member of a literary or scientific society

President (પ્રેસિડન્ટ) પ્રમુખ chairman

Calculation (કેલક્યુલેશન) ગણતરી Counting

Made him eat-ખવડાવ્યો Caused him to eat

For in it the secret of the universe is told-Because the secret laws of nature are written in it.



Wholly given up=Occupied in, Busy in  
 Dawnings-ଆଲୁ ଅଳ୍ପାଲୁ Dim light  
 To lose his temper-to be angry  
 Overset-ଓସେ ବାସେ Turned upside down,  
 Inkstand-ଇଂକ୍ସଟାଣ୍ଡ Inkbottle

Figures of calculation-ଗଣିତୀୟାଙ୍କ ଆଙ୍କା  
 Pebble (ପେବଲ) ଧର A round piece of stone  
 Shell (ଶେଲ) ଶିଳା

A pebble smoother than other pebbles-some  
 thing better than what others found out

The meaning of the whole paragraph is "What I  
 did was but very small compared, to the vast  
 ocean of truth which lies undiscovered it is just  
 like picking up small pebbles from the sea shore,  
 while the whole ocean full of jewels, as it were,  
 lies undiscovered "

Unexplored-ଅନ୍ୱେଷିତ Undiscovered

Knighted-Dubbed a knight Given the title sir  
 ଧରଣେ ସିଟିଆମ ମହାଶୟ

West Minister Abbey-All the greatest men of  
 England are buried in this abbey as a mark  
 of honour

Abbey (ଆବି) A monastic institution governed by  
 an abbot-ଅବ୍ବ ଆଶ୍ରମ

Inscription-ଅବିଷ୍ଟ ଶିଳା Epitaph L in, scribo I write  
 Alexander Pope-( 1688-1744 ) An eighteenth cen

tury English poet who translated Homer's  
*Iliad* and *Odyssey* From early age he showed

poetic gifts Among his longer poems, *Essay on Criticism*, *Essay on Man*, and the *Eunciad* are well known.

Nature all was light—Before Newton's birth  
 nature's laws were unknown to anybody but  
 when Newton discovered them they came to  
 light : & everybody knew of them  
 Lay hid in night—Were in obscurity Were unknown  
 to anybody

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## 20 The Scholar

(ချစ်ဖို့)

*Summary*—I spend most of my time in reading the great books of dead author. My living friends may not always be by my side but these books are sure to increase my happiness or to lessen my sorrow. These books have helped me much in developing the power of my head and heart, and so tears of gratitude often come to my eyes when I think how much I owe to those dead authors. When I read those books I enter deeply into the thoughts and passions of their authors so that I feel as if I saw with my own eyes what they describe. I sift the good portions of the book from the bad ones and with the humility of a pupil I seek and find good lessons from the author. And now as my life is drawing to a close my hopes are for that side of the grave rather than with this, I feel that the dead will be now my friends rather than the living. For I shall shortly die and with them my soul will be, God knows, how long!

But I hope that the living men of this world also will remember me as a poet, something uncommon

**Moral**—All men who wish to grow wiser must have good companions. Now the wisest companions are books. We can read them whenever we like, while the living companions cannot always be at our side. Moreover we do not get the company of those whom we should like to have as our friend. For example, we cannot associate with a great poet or a great philosopher, they do not come down to us. But we can read the best books written by great men. We should feel reverence towards great authors and be humble like pupils while reading their works and we should enter into the mood and feeling of the writers, so that we may fully understand their writings.

The dead—મૃત્યુ પામેલા માણસો Dead persons

My days among are past—I spend my time in reading the books of great men who have died  
Are past—અતીત થાય છે, ગળાય છે Are spent  
Behold—જેવું See

Casual—અકસ્માતથી, અચાનક Accidental

These casual eyes are cast—I accidentally cast my random glance તમારી નજર ઓચીતી પડે છે

Mighty minds—great authors

Of old—જુના વખતના Of ancient times

Never failing—Never deserting me.

Converse (કૌનવર્સ) વાત કરવી To talk to them (as it were by reading their books) L. con, verito I turn.  
Weal (વેલ) સુખ Happiness.

Seek relief—શાંતિ મેળવવી Get consolation.

Understand and feel-Realise [કેટલો આભારી છું  
 How much I owe-How much I am indebted to them  
 Bedewed-Moistened with tears આંસુની બીની યથેલી  
 Gratitude (ગ્રેટિટ્યુડ) આમાર Obligation

My cheeks gratitude-When I think how much  
 indebted I am to them for my knowledge, my  
 eyes become filled with tears of thankfulness.

My thoughts are with the dead-My thoughts are  
 concentrated upon the writings of dead authors  
 With them I live in long past years-I think that  
 I am living with them in past times when I  
 read the descriptions of their times

Condemn-વિકારવું Deprecate

Partake (પારટેક) ભાગ લેવો Share

Lessons (લેશન્સ) શિખામણું, દાખલો Advice, Example

Instruction (ઇન્સ્ટ્રક્શન) જ્ઞાન Knowledge, L in, struc  
 I build

With an humble mind-નમ્રતાથી Without arrogance

My hopes are with the dead-I hope to become  
 like one of them

Anon (એનૉન) જલદીથી, બીજે વખતે At another time Soon

My place with.. be-When I shall die, I shall also  
 be considered as one of them

Shall travel on-Will pass through 1 e through \*  
 the books I have written

Futurity (ફ્યુચ્યુરિટી) ભવિષ્ય Future times.

Yet leaving . in the dust—Yet leaving behind  
me my name(as the author of books) which  
willnot be cast into oblivion

, Perish in the dust—*મૃત્યુમાં જઈ, નાશ પામવો* Be obli-  
terated, Be forgo ten

Robert southey, born in 1774, was both a  
writer of prose and poetry He became Poet  
Laureate in 1813 and is known as one of the Lake  
Poets His ballads and lyrics are popular His  
prose works include "Life of Nelson" and Biogra-  
phies of Bunyan and Wesley. He died in 1843.

Stanza 1 I spend my days in conversing  
with people who are dead Whereever I accidentally  
cast my eyes I see all round me the mighty minds  
of people who lived in the past and who are now  
dead They are constant and faithful friends and  
I talk with them every day (The friends are the  
books of dead authors and conversation is the  
reading of their books)

Stanza 2 Whenever I am delighted I amuse  
myself and add to my joy by reading them and  
when I am sad I get consolation from them by  
reading them and when I understand and realise  
for how much knowledge I am indebted to them  
my cheeks are made wet by my tears of thankful-  
ness to them

Stanza 3 I am always thinking of the dead  
authors, and as I read their books, my mind seems

to go back to the time when they lived I praise their virtues and I hate their defects I sympathise with their hopes and fears and I try to get knowledge with a humble mind from the lessons they have taught in their books

Stanza 4 I hope to be one of them After some time I shall take my place along with them and pass through all future times through my books Yet I hope to leave behind me an honourable name that will not be forgotten

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## 12 Story of a Greek Hero

ગ્રીસના એક વીર પુરુષની વાર્તા.

Themistocles and Aristides studied at the same school when they were boys, and both of them were clever and industrious But Themistocles worked hard because he wanted to please his masters while Aristides learnt for learning's sake When they grew up, they become great men but they acted just as they had done as boys Themistocles became cunning and Aristides remained perfectly just The former loved the applause of man while the latter always did what he thought right, hence he became known as Aristides the Just Then Themistocles became jealous of him and induced the Athenians to ostracise him The Athenians were fickle-minded and Themistocles was a great orator, so the poor man was banished Then troubled days came for Athens and Xerxes the Persian monarch invaded Greece At this times the Athenians wanted their unselfish countryman in their midst, so

Aristides was recalled by a special law, and he helped the Athenians a great deal in defeating the Persian fleet. Then after some time Themistocles became unpopular and the people lost faith in him. He was ostracised, though Aristides true to his noble character persuaded the people to forgive him.

**Themistocles** (about 520-449 A.C.) was a Greek hero. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he commanded the Greek fleet and defeated the enemy at Salamis. Afterwards he was accused of corrupting Greek youths and so he fled to Persia and passed the rest of his life there under the protection of Artaxerxes.

**Aristides** He was a Greek general famous for his upright character. He was so honest that he was fondly called by the Greeks "Aristides the just." He was for a time banished but was afterwards recalled.

At school together—सहाध्यायी Studied together

Industrious (धनसिद्धयस) ઉદ્યોગી Diligent

Approval (એપ્રૂવલ) વખાણ, પ્રસસા Praise

For its own sake—For no other reward

Acted (અકટેડ) વર્ત્યા Behaved

Without seeking it—Without caring for it

The just—યાથી

Honoured name—Respectable name

Sought to work him ill તેને નુકસાન કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો.

Tried to injure him

Strong minded-ઢઢ મનવાલા of determined character  
 Orator (ઓરેટર) વક્તા Speakers  
 Gain over જીતી લેવા Win over to his side  
 Elcquent (એલેકવન્ટ) જટાહાર Fluent.  
 Were banished (બેનિશ) દેશનિકલ કરવામાં આવે Were  
 sent outof the country  
 Ostracised (ઑસ્ટ્રેસાઇઝ) લોકમતે દેશનિકાય કરવું Banished  
 by popular vote [ambitious.  
 Too eager to get power-સત્તાનો અતિશય લોભી Very  
 To get a name-To be famous  
 Ostrakos-A tile or shell  
 Smooth-tongued-મીઠી જીભવાળા, મીઠા બોલા Who utters  
 flattering words  
 Persuade-સમજાવવા Provail upon  
 A rather sad smile-Somewhat sorrowfully  
 Troubled days-દુ ખના દિવસ Dark days  
 Xerxes (ઝેરેક્સ) Was king of Persia  
 Wished that was in their midst-Desired that  
 their brave patriot (Aristides) should be among  
 them In its hour of need-In its critical time  
 Wrongs-Injuries  
 Numbered-અપવાયા હતા Amounted to  
 Fleet (ફ્લીટ) કાફલો Group of ships  
 As in a trap-જટકામાં પકડી લે તેવી રીતે Catch them  
 in a deccey  
 Cover of darkness-અધારામાં When it was dark  
 Made his way right through-Passed directlythrough.  
 Let the Greeks know-Informed the Greeks.



Ghannel (ઝંના) બાધ Narrow sea  
 Were quite at home-Were not nervous Fought  
 clearly and steadily  
 Got in the way of one another- એક બીજા સાથે ધુસવાઇ  
 ગયા Mingled Got mixed and intercepted the  
 passage of the other  
 Who had made so sure of victory-Was confident  
 of becoming victorious  
 Tore his royal robes (in anguish, at being defeated)  
 through disappointment Sate-Sat  
 Rocky brow-Edge of a rocky mountain  
 Looks over-Appears as if protecting  
 Sea-born-Surrounded by sea  
 And men in nations-All were his-And men of  
 various nationalities under his power  
 Where were they-Were killed, or had fled away-  
 Trafalgar is the famous cape off which the memo-  
 rable sea-fight took place between the ships of  
 Nelson and those of Napoleon  
 Delivered મુક્ત કર્યું Liberated Made free  
 Tyrant-ઘુસમુર Cruel king is Napoleon  
 Off Salamis-In the sea near Salamis  
 Salamis--an island of Greece, opposite the harbour  
 of Athens The modern Kolouri  
 Of coming under-Being subjected to  
 Longed to be-હૃદય રાખતો હતો Desired to be,  
 Rumours (રૂમર્સ) ગવાતા Popular report.  
 Went abroad-ફેલાયો Was circulated

To revenge-ବେર લેવાને To take vengeance  
 Changeable બદલાતી Of varying disposition ્Fickle  
 Used every efforts-ટ્રાઇડ હિસ ઁtmost  
 Former favourite-થેમિસ્ટોક્લેસ

## 22 The man of Life Upright

પ્રમાણિક્ષિત જીવન ગાળનાર માણસ

*Summary* —What should we do to make our life simple and straightforward? We should, in the first place, never think of practising dishonesty or of trying to appear great before the world. We should spend our time peacefully, instead of pushing on in society by making noise and a show, we may have our amusements but not at the expense of others. We should not be guided by false hope and if, perchance, some calamity befalls us, we should bear it cheerfully. We should, then, have no enemies and, therefore, need not require any means of defence. We shall thus win the favour of gods and, therefore, need not fear the divine instruments of punishment such as the lightning, the ocean, the storm etc. Equally calm in joy and sorrow, we should derive our wisdom from the delightful study of Nature. We may not have great friends, but we should have good thoughts, we may not have money, but we must spend our life nobly and knowing that our life in this world is like a temporary stay in an inn, we must go through it wisely and quietly.

**Upright (અપરાધક) સીધું પ્રમાણિક્ષિત Just, Honest.**

**The man of life upright—Man of a straightforward character**

**Guiltless ગીલ્ટલેસ નિર્દોષ Innocent**

Thoughts of vanity-આવ વાસના ફાકા

Is free from thoughts of vanity-Is devoid of  
vain thoughts

Silent (ચાલક-રૂ) શાંત Quiet, Undisturbed

Harmless-Innocent

Delude (ફિરિયુ) લલચાવુ Tempt

Whom hopes cannot delude-Who is not led away  
by false hopes

Discontent-અસતોષી કરવું Dissatisfy, Make Unhappy

Needs-Has necessity of, Requires

Towers-Castle, Fort

Armour-Steel cover to protect himself

Secret vaults ગુપ્તસ્થાન Private and hidden chambers.

Thunder's violence-ગાજ-નીજ સાગવું તોફાન Raging fury  
of a thunder, Storm

From thunder's violence-To conceal himself from  
violent thunderbolts

Unaffrighted (અનએકાઇટેડ) બહીષા બગર Undaunted

Horrors of the deep-Storms of the sea

Terrors of the skies-Hurricanes Flashes of Light-  
ning etc

Scorning (રેકોર્નિંગ) ધિક્કારી કાઢાડતા Disdaining

Fortune (ફોર્ચ્યુન) નમીય

Makes the heaven his book-Observes and studies  
minutely all about the heaven and heavenly bodies

Well-spent age-Life that is honestly lived

Sober inn-Quiet abode

Pilgrimage (पितृभिमेन) अवनयात्रा ससारयात्रा This coming and going away from the earth is as it were a tour to him

Stanza 1 2 3 The man whose life is honest and straightforward and whose heart is innocent and free from evil deeds or proud thoughts, who passes his days quietly in innocent pleasures and who is not deluded by false hopes nor becomes sad through misfortune does not require any castles nor armour to defend him, nor has he the necessity of secret cellars to hide himself from fierce lightning, etc

Stanza 4 He alone can boldly and frankly think of the dangers of the sea and terrors of the sky,

Stanza 5 He is indifferent to the anxieties that good or bad luck may bring He regards the sky as a book of knowledge and learns wisdom by looking at the heavenly bodies

Stanza 6 His only faithful friends are his good thoughts and the riches are his honestly led life The earth appears to him like a temporary halting place and life is like a pilgrimage



## 23 Volcanoes

### જવાબમુખી પવન

*Summary*—Volcanoes are the holes which the steam underground has burst open, that it may escape into the air. There are the volcanoes of Vesuvius in Italy, of Etna in Sicily, and Hecla in Iceland. Sometimes they are in groups, like the cluster in New Zealand or the four clusters in the Atlantic (all marked with red or black dots in a Physical Atlas). In the map you will see a long line of red dots (to mark burning volcanoes) beginning on the east side of the Bay of Bengal separating into two branches at New Guinea. One branch runs south-east to New Zealand. The other runs north and with some breaks and gaps goes down to the southernmost point of America.

Whenever there is a volcano breaking out in some place, there are earthquakes or awful underground thunder felt or heard hundreds of miles away from that place. It so happened round the volcanoes of Quito and St. Vincent. It is because the melted stuff inside the ground is forcing its way all along and at last finds a way through a volcano.

No one knows when a volcano will break out. In the year A. D. 79 there was stationed in the Bay of Naples, the learned Roman Admiral Pliny (and he was staying on shore with his sister). He saw a strange cloud hanging over Mt. Vesuvius and earthquake shocks had there been very common for the last few days but the Admiral did not think that the volcano was ready to break out. But there it was in reality, the admiral and

others were burnt down by the rushing flames and the cities, Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae were buried  
ice

The volcanoes are the most simply and beautifully shaped of all mountains, and they are alike all over the world, whether they be large or small. The sloping sides are made of cinders and ashes held together by bars of solid lava inside. The cone is the outside of a volcanic mountain, of a huge chimney as it were, the crater is the mouth of it. The lava is the ore which is being melted in the furnace below, which lies deep down where no one has ever been or can be.

Now why is a volcano like a cone? It is because the rocks underground which are shot out by the steam fall round the hole, most of them close to it and fewer of them farther off till they are piled up in a ring round it, just as the sand is filled up round an ant's hole and they are made solid by the cool air above.

And the mouth is called a crater (Gr = cup) because it has often just the shape of a cup. The green grass grows over it and it looks pretty or a splendid crop fills it at the bottom. Worn out craters become beautiful lakes.

But when a volcano breaks out 'in an eruption' the sides of the mountain may be quite upright, like those of a bucket and out of it come, first, clouds of steam and dust then volleys of stones, some cool, some burning hot, and at last, the melted rocks itself, which is called lava. As the steam grows weaker and finally cools down, the mountain itself becomes cone-like and the crater, cup like.

**Equator** (ઇક્વેટર) વિષવૃત્ત, ભૂમધ્યરેખા An imaginary circle on the earth's surface equally distant from two poles and dividing the earth into two hemispheres [danger.

**Warning** (ઉવૈર્નિંગ) ચેતવણી A sign of the coming. That was warning enough-That was a sufficient warning Expected-Anticipated.

**Earthquake**-ધરતીકંપ [the surface Under ground-જમીનના અદરના ભાગમાંની Lying beneath Chymney (ચિમની) ધુમાડયુ The passage through which smoke is carried up into the air

**Furnace** (ફરનેસ) ભઠ્ઠી Forge.

**Pounded** (પાઉન્ડ) કચરી, ભુકો કરી નાખવામાં આવે છે Pulverise, Reduced to atoms

**Physical atlas**-પ્રાકૃતિક જ્ઞાન આપનાર નકશો જમીનની સ્થિતિ વિગેરેનો ચિતારઆપનાર નકશો Eye-કાણુ Hole

**Cluster** (ક્લસ્ટર) ઝુમખા Group Dots-Spots

**Scattered about**-Situated here and there

**Overlook**-ભુલી જવું Fail to notice

**Standing up**-Rising up

**Ventured out**-અહાર નીકળી આવ્યા Sailed out

**Cutting off**-ઢાકી દેતા Covering and hence making them invisible

**Giant** (ગાયન્ટ) રાક્ષસ Monster

**Evening star**-શુક્રનો તારો The planet Venus which is visible in the evening

Who held up the sky upon his shoulders-Who  
seemed to support the sky

Orooked (કુકેડ) વાકી ચુકી Curved, Not straight.

Spice Islands-તેજનાના ડાપુએ

Forks-Runs crooked and branches off ફાટા પડે છે.

Alucian islands-A chain of islands south of  
Kamaschatka.

Humboldt, a great geographer and traveller, explored  
a good part of South America and also some part  
in Asia between the Ural and the central plateau

Isthmus-સયોગીભૂમી A narrow strip of land by which  
two continents are connected

Cones-શિષ્ટ આકારના Having Conical shapes,

Cinders (સડસ) અગારા, રાખ Small particles left  
after being burnt

Traced-દોરી, આકી Followed, Marked

What a line we have traced-What a great Chain  
of volcanoes we have followed.

Are rushing up-Are trying to burst out

Perpetually (પરપેચ્યુઅલિ) નિરતર Always

Have something to do with each other-Have  
some connection with each other

Thunder-ગજના Uproar, Loud din

Curious-Strange.

Windward islands-Crown colonies of Great Britain  
in the West Indies [down tar ડામરની લાદી

Pitch-A thick black substance obtained by boiling

Began to pour a vast stream of melted lava-

Began to throw out a flood of molten matter



**Lava** (લાવા) પત્થરનો રસ **Melted rock**

**A plain sign-A clear mark**

**To force its way-To forcibly rush out**

**Hardening-Becoming solid.**

**Eruption** (ઇરપ્શન) ફાટી નીકળતું તે **Bursting out,**

**Would be worst-Would be extremely dangerous**

**Blazing-ચળતા** **Shining with red flames**

**Spouting** (સ્પાઉટિંગ) બહાર કહાડતા **Pouring forth**

**Trusting to chance નસીબ પર આધાર રાખવો** **Depending on fortune**

**Must not be astonished-Must not be surprised**

**Blown up-Killed by being tossed away.**

**Swallowed-Submerged in the lava**

**Comfortable-સુખી** **Happy**

**Olive yards-Gardens with olive trees in it**

**Paradise** (પેરેડાઈસ) સ્વર્ગ. **Heaven.**

**Crater** (ક્રિટર) જ્વાળામુખીનું ખાણના આકારનું મુખ **The mouth of a volcano**

**Overgrown-ની ઉપર ઉગેલું હતું** **Was covered with.**

**Bushes-ઝાડી** **Thickets.**

**Brimstone** (બ્રિમસ્ટોન) ગंधક **Sulphur**

**Poisonous gases hung Deadly vapours filled the air.**

**Was one of the mouths of the lower world-Was one of the openings to hell**

**Vulcan is considered as the god of fire**

**Was stationed-ઉતર્યો હતો, રહેતો હતો** **Had stayed for a time** [ of a fleet.

**Admiral** (અડમિરલ) દરિયાઇ સેનાધિપતિ. **A commander**

Studious (સ્ટુડિયસ) અભ્યાસી Given to study.

Natural history-સ્થાવર જંગમ વર્ણન

Study (સ્ટડી) અભ્યાસ કરવાનો ઓરડો Room where he studied.

Spotted ભતભતના રંગનું Of variegated colours

Curious-In quisitive જીજ્ઞાસુ

Natural science-પદાર્થ વિજ્ઞાન શાસ્ત્ર

Notion (નોશન) વિચાર, ક'પના Idea

Had anything to do-Were connected

Note down-નોંધવા Mark

Ebbcd out-ઓટ થયો, પાછળહટી ગયો Retreated

Close by-પાસે Near, In the vicinity

Ordered his bath-Ordered to make preparations  
far bath.

Cheerful (ચીઅર ફુલ) આનંદી Merry

Persuaded-મનગળ્યો Forced him into belief

Peasants-(પેઝન્ટસ) ખેડૂત Farmers

Soundly-ધસવસાર Heavily

Woke up in time-Aroused him at the critical time  
અરામર વખતસર, ટાકણે જગાડયો

Cinders (સંડસ) અગાર Pieces of live charcoal

Tying pillows-ઉશીકા આ'યા Fastened around their  
head cushions

Pitch dark-ચોર અધાર Completely dark

Raged so horribly-એટલો તોફાની હતો Was so furious,  
and tempestuous

There was no getting on board of them-There was  
no possibility of their going on board the ships.

Sulphur (સલ્ફર) ગંધક Brimstone.

**Overpowered** (ઓવર પાવર્ડ) યુગળાધને. **Suffocated**

**In order-**સુચરિત Well arranged, Nicely put on  
**Martyr** (માર્ટર) પ્રાણાર્પણ કરનાર One who gives his  
life for duty

**A martyr to duty** .science-A victim who sacri-  
ficed his life for his keen regard for duty and  
for the love of science

**Earthenware-**માટીના વાસણ Pottery [time

**Who had not had time-**Who had not sufficient time

**Deluge** (ડેલુજ) નાશ, પ્રવય Destruction

**Painting** (પેઇન્ટિંગ) ચિત્રકામ Drawings.

**Museum** (મ્યુઝીઅમ ) સંગ્રહસ્થાન Place where curiosities  
are kept

**Curiosities** આશ્ચર્યકારક વસ્તુઓ Curious things.

**Wheel-tracks** પૈડાના ચીના Path made by the moving  
of the wheels

**Pavement** (પેવમેન્ટ) ફરસબધી Paved road

**Rumbled** (રમ્બલ્ડ) અવાજ કરતા પમાર થયા Rolled

**Crystal palace-**A huge glass and iron building  
in south London. It extends over 200 acres, has  
beautiful fountain and lakes

**Model** (મોડેલ) નમુનો Pattern

**Thoughtless-**મેદરકાર Careless, Reckless

**Luckless** અભાગિયા Unfortunate

**Treachorous** (ટ્રેચરસ) દસાવે એવો, દગો દેતો. Deluding,  
Untrustworthy. [irruption

**Did not make for-**Did not show signs of fresh

**Restless-Active.**

Hardly a year passes etc-Every year it sends.  
 out smoke and stones and burning lava  
 Downs-રેતીવાળી જમીન A tract of barren land  
 Poor souls-Unhappy people  
 Get away-એકાએક  
 Swallowed up-ખેંસી ગયે Absorbed in  
 Cannon (કેનન) તોપ Big guns  
 Immense (ઇમેન્સ) ઘણામોટા. Huge  
 Swarm with-બરેલા છે Abound in, Are full of  
 Never see the light-Die before coming to light  
 Bars-Thick columns  
 Crumbling down-એકદમ પડી જતા Falling down  
 at once Tropics (ટ્રોપિક્સ) ઉષ્ણકટીબંધ.  
 Snowy covering-The snow which covers it  
 Ore-ખાણની કાચી ધાતુ Native form of a substance  
 or metal.  
 Scratching (સ્ક્રેચિંગ) ખોતરતાં Digging  
 Ravine (રેવિન or રેવાઇન) ખીણ Valley.  
 Guess-Conjecture.  
 Average (એવરેજ) સુકાએક જેતા Comparatively  
 Grinds them small against each other-Reduces them,  
 to small pieces by striking against each other  
 Farther off-દૂર At a distance  
 Recollect (રિકલેક્ટ) યાદ કરે Remember.  
 Continually-હમેશા Always, Unceasingly  
 Choked (ચોકડ) પુરાઇ ગયેલા Filled up  
 Rounded-ગોળ થઇ ગયેલા Made circular  
 Engineer (એન્જીનીઅર) ઇજનેર One who plans fortifica-  
 tions, roads etc.

**Extinct**—અધ થયેલો Ceased burning  
**Splendid** (સ્પેન્ડિડ) સુદર **Excellent**,  
**Crop** (ક્રૉપ) પાક **Worn out**—**Extinct**.  
**Blasted** Destroyed everything  
**Fertile soil**—ફળદ્રુપ-જમીન **Fruitful land**.  
**Funnel** (ફનેલ) ભુગાળ **Chimney**  
**To crumble in**—**To fall in**.  
**Bucket** (બકેટ) ડોલ  
**In an eruption**—ફાટી નકળ્યો **Burst out**  
**Volley** (વૉલી) સામટી વૃષ્ટિ **જથ્થામા Shower**.

## 24 Bruce and the Spider.

બ્રુસ અને ક્રોળીઓ.

Once upon a time King Bruce of Scotland had flung himself down in a dejected mood, because he could not succeed in his plan of doing good to his subjects, he was thinking of giving up any further attempt. Now just at the moment he saw a spider fallen in its attempt to reach the ceiling, and beginning to make another effort. Again it fell and again it rose. In this way the spider made nine attempts but could not get at the ceiling. The king now thought that it would surely desist. No, it persisted and at length succeeded in its object. The king took a lesson from the brave spider, made another attempt to conquer and succeeded. We should all learn from this that we should never despair but must go on to our goal. Nothing is impossible to a strong-willed person. Study the following —

(a) Where there's a Will, there's a way

(b) Patience and Perseverance overcome Mountains

(c) Say not the struggle naught availeth

(d) Rome was not built in a day

Flung (ફાલ) પડ્યો Threw.

Flung himself down-Lay down

Lonely mood-મનની સુની સ્થિતિ Solitary or vacant  
state of mind

Monarch (માનક) રાજા (Gr mons, alone and arche  
rule) King

True-Truly, It was a fact that.

Crown (કાઉન) મુકૂટ Coronet, Diadem

Was beginning to sink-આશા ખોલી નાસીપાસ થયું Was  
being disappointed

Deed( ડીડ) કામ Achievement

To do a great deed-To perform an exploit

To make his people glad-To please his people

Could not succeed-Was not successful, Failed in  
'his attempt

Sad- દીઘાળીર Sorrowful

Low-Deep

Despair (ડિસ્પેઅર) નિરાશ Disappointment L De, nown  
and spero, I hope

As grieved as man could be-Full of extreme sorrow

Pondered (પોન્ડર્ડ) વિચાર કીધો. Thought L. Pondeo,  
I weigh

Give up-છોડી દેવું Leave off

**Spider** (સ્પાઇડર) કરોળીઓ

**Dropped** (ડ્રોપ્ડ) પડ્યો **Fell-**

**Clew**-દોરાના દડા **A ball of film**

**Filmy**-તાતણાનું **Made of film,**

\* **It was a long way up to the ceiling dome-The**  
**way to the ceiling was very long from that place-**  
**Ceiling dome**-ઉપરનો ધુમટ **A spherical ceiling raised**  
**over a building**

**Fine**-પાતળો **Thin**

**It would get-It would reach**

**Cobweb**-કરોળીયાનું જાળું. **Net or web of a spider.**

**Divine** (ડિવાઇન) અગાઉથી કહી શકવું **Guess**

**Cling** (ક્લિંગ) વળગી રહેવું **Hold on to**

\* **Crawl** (ક્રૉલ) ધીમે ધીમે ચાલવું **Walk slowly**

**Straight up-Directly straight**

**Endeavour** (એન્ડેવર) પ્રયત્ન **Effort,**

**Down it came-It fell down**

**Sprawl** (સ્પ્રૉલ) સુતા સુતા ખસવું **Creeping with much**  
**difficulty**

**As ever-As before**

**Stay**-થોભવું **Stop** **Complaint**-ફરીઆદી **Grievance**

**Dizzy** (ડિઝી) ચક્કર આવેલા **Giddy**

**Its head grew steady-It recovered from the faint-**

**Delicate**-નાજુકું **Fine** **Tread** **Walk upon**

, **Its feet would tire-Its feet would be exhausted**

**Swung**-ઘડકવું **Hung**

**Mounted**-Ascended, climbed.

Attempts were counted-It made efforts nine times.  
Strive no more to climb-Will make no more efforts  
to ascend

Toils so hard-Takes so much pain

Tumbles (ટપ્પસ) ગમડી પડે છે Drops down

Insect (ખસેકટ) જીવજનુ Small flying animal L m,  
into and seeo I cut

Ah me-It is an interjection showing surprise

Anxious-એચેન Uneasy

He's only a foot from the cobweb door-The  
entrance to his web is only one foot away from him.

Last pinch-અડાવાને અંતે End of his climbing

Cot-Residence

Put him into his native cot-Made him reach his  
home તેને તેના ઘરમાં, જાળમાં પહોંચાડી દીધે

Brave-શાયાશ Well done

All honour-They deserve all honour

Defied-સામે થયેા Set at naught, Dared

Conquered-જીત્યેા Won, Was successful

Braced-મજબુત કીધું Strengthened

Gossips (ગૌસિપ્સ) ગપાટા Rumours

Beware- સમાજનું Take care

Pay goodly heed-Listen carefully

Cowardly-પહીસ્યું Timid, unmanly

Apt-Likely

Goodly-Meritorious

Strain (સ્ટ્રેન) કવિતા.

Con-Read. 7



**Eliza Cook (1818-1889)-An English poetess, and  
editress of *Eliza Cook's Journal***

## **25 The story of Baucis and Philemon**

One day the God Zeus and his favourite messenger Mercury disguised as beggars came to the earth to see whether men were as kind to one another as they should be. They stopped at a village where the people had grown very hard and cruel. They knocked first at one door and then at another asking for help, but all in vain. At length they came to a little hut where lived a good old couple, Baucis and Philemon. They were very poor but they were always ready to help those who seemed poorer than they. They asked the strangers to enter their hut and to accept their hospitality. Baucis stirred up the dying embers and brought her little store of food. It contained a pot of honey, a loaf of bread, a jug of milk and grapes. She put the store before them and the couple felt surprised that though they ate and drank the store remained the same. At last Zeus made himself known to them and asked them to demand a boon. They did not ask for any costly present but only said that they might serve the Gods faithfully and die together. The boon was soon granted and Zeus changed their little hut into a fine temple. Here they lived happily together for many a long year. One day they went out for a walk and disappeared, and where they stood, were found two trees growing so closely together, that their very leaves seemed to be whispering loving secrets to one another. For many years-

these trees stood in front of the temple to remind the people of Baucis and Philemon

To see for himself-To convince himself personally  
Favourite (ફેસરિટ) માનીતો Dear

Messenger (મેસેન્જર) દુત One who goes on an errand  
Swift-footed-ઝડપથી ચાલનારો Quick

Hermes is the name for Mercury [વેપ લીધો]

Made themselves look like-Disguised themselves as

Beggars (બેગર્સ) લીખારી Mendicants

Tramped (ટ્રમ્પ્ડ) ભટક્યા. Roamed, Walked over

Weary (વીઅરિ) કટાળો ઉપજાવે એવા Tiresome

Who had tramped many a weary mile-Who had  
been tired by roaming many miles

Harsh (હાર્શ) ક્રુર, ધાતકી Cruel

Shelter (શેલ્ટર) વિસામો Rest, Dwelling

Rudely (રુડલિ) તોછડાઈથી Arrogantly

Naughty (નાઈટિ) તોફાની Mischievous

Pelt them with stones તેઓ તરફ પથરા ફેંકે Throw  
stones at them

Mighty (માઈટિ) જોરાવર Powerful

Fleet footed-Swift

Knocked (નોક્કડ) ડેક્યુ Tapped loudly

All in vain-Uselessly, Without success

Took the trouble-તરદી લીધી Took the pains of

One and all-All of them without exception

Turned them away-Drove them away from their house.

Couple-(કપલ) યુગલ દંપતી. Pair.

Tired-looking-અભિત. Fatigued

Strangers (સ્નેહ-જસ) અજાણ્યા માણસ Unacquainted  
persons, Guests

They asked the two ..lowly dwelling-They asked the

two fatigued strangers to enter their humble hut

Lowly dwelling-Humble hut

Stir up-Kindle

Dying embers-ધેર જતા અગરાને Live coal which  
was being turned to ashes

Bustled about-moved about

Store-Provision Grapes-ફાલ

Visitors (વિઝિટર્સ) પરીણા Guests

Costly present-Valuable gift,

They might die together-They both, husband and  
wife may die at the same time

Farther apart-Farther away from each other, thus  
making more room

Graceful-સુદર Beautiful

Gave place to-Was replaced by Lovely-Beautiful.

Suddenly-એકદમ At once

Vanished (વૈનિશ્વર) અદૃશ્ય થઇ ગયા Disappeared.

Whispering કાનમા કહેતા Telling with a low voice  
in the ear of (as it were)

Their very leaves seemed to be another-The  
leaves of the trees touched one another, so they  
seemed to be secretly exchanging words of love.



## 26 The Light of Other Days

गत दिवसो प्रकाश-नां स्मरण

Many times I go to bed, but before I fall asleep, I remember the past, the period of my boyhood, my smiles and my tears At that time there were many who loved me, they are now dead and gone and buried There were many who, at that time, were happy and are now miserable The world was, then, to me like a banquet hall full of lights and garlands and hearty friends But now I feel as if the lights are put out and the garlands are withered and the friends are fallen like leaves in wintry weather And I alone am in the hall ! The real pleasure is gone, the substantial source of the feast is dried up and so the world wears a gloomy appearance for me These are my sad recollections before I fall asleep

*Read, side by side with this, the following poem by Charles Lamb —*

### *The Old Familiar Faces*

I have had playmates, I have had companions,  
In my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays,  
All, all are gone the old familiar faces  
I have been laughing I have been carousing,  
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies,—  
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces  
I loved a Love once, fairest among women  
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her—  
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinde      rend has no man  
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly,  
Left him to muse on the old familiar faces  
Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my childhood,  
Earth seem'd a desert I was bound to traverse,  
Seeking to find the old familiar faces  
Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,  
Why wert not thou born in my father's dwelling?  
So might we talk of the old familiar faces  
How some they have died and some they have left me,  
And some are taken from me, all are departed—  
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces

**Often—Often**    **Stilly and Quiet**  
In the stilly night—In the silent hours of the night  
**Slumber** (સ્વપ્ન) ઉદ્ધ, નિદ્રા, Sleep  
**Slumber's chain has bound me—Am overpowered**  
**by sleep, Am asleep**  
**Memory** (મેમરિ) યાદ શક્તિ, સ્મરણ શક્તિ **Faculty of the**  
**mind which reminds one of past things**  
**Light of other days—ગત દિવસો સ્મરણ Remembrance**  
**of past days**  
**Fond**      around me—Happy reminiscences of my  
**earlier days occur to my mind**  
**Boyhood's years—માલ્યવાર્યા Infancy, Childhood.**  
**The words of...spoken—The sweet words that I**  
**uttered at that time.**  
**That shone—તેજસ્વી હતી Were 'brilliant**

Dimmed (ડિમ્ડ) ઝાંખી થયેલી Which could not see clearly  
Now broken-Disappointed or Infirm  
Linked together-સાથે વાંધતા Living together  
So linked together-So strongly united to each other  
Fall-મૃત્યુ પામતા Die

Leaves in wintry weather-શિયાળાના પાંદડા ખરી પડે છે તેમ  
As leaves fall down in winter from trees  
Treads-Walks

Banquet-hall-જમવાનો ઓરડો Dining room  
Deserted (ડિઝર્ટેડ) સુનો, સજ દીધેલા Solitary  
Lights are fled-To whom all is darkness  
Whose lights are fled-In which all lamps  
are extinguished

Garlands dead-Wreaths of flowers withered away.  
All but he de parted-તેના શિવાય બધાચાલ્યા ગયા છે.

Every one except him has passed away  
Thomas Moore (born in 1779 died 1852) was  
an Irish poet, was born and educated in Dublin  
His poetical romance of Lala Rookh gained much  
approbation from the people

Stanza 1 Very often in the quiet night  
before I fall asleep, I remember and see before my  
eyes the sweet recollections and dreams of my  
earlier days I remember the smiles and the tears  
that I shed in childhood, the kind and loving  
words that I spoke, the eyes which at that time  
were shining brightly but that are now dim  
with old age and the delight and cheerful heart

which is now safe through wordly anxieties  
 Thus in the quiet night before I go to sleep, the  
 recollections of all these things of my childhood  
 flash through my mind

Staa 2 I remember with sorrow the friends  
 who were united by the bond of friendship and  
 who died one after another, I alone excepted.  
 Thus I feel like one who walks along a dinner  
 hall deserted by the company that sat at the  
 table, the lights of the hall all extinguished, the  
 grrlands therein all withered and everybody else  
 gone away Thus in the quiet night memory brings  
 to my mind the recollection of such sad events.

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## 27. The Romans

Nearly two thousand years ago Rome was the capital  
 of the Roman Empire and was called the Mistress of the  
 world It was built on seven low hills close to the river  
 Tiber Its people, the Romans spoke the Latin language  
 from which many English words are derived From a  
 small state it grew, by conquest to be an Empire England  
 formed a part of it for four hundred years The Romans  
 gave laws and protection to those countries which they  
 conquered, in other words, they colonised the conquered  
 lands and civilised them The name of the city, Rome,  
 is said to be derived from Romulus who founded it He  
 was the first king of Rome For many years the little  
 Roman state was ruled by kings But at length there

arose a wicked and cruel king and so the Romans drove him away and swore that there should never be a king in Rome again. But the exiled king came back with a strong army of another king who helped him. Then a brave Roman, Horatius, helped by two others defended the bridge over the river Tiber, while it was broken down by the townsmen behind them so as to prevent the army from entering the fort of Rome. So there was no king and the people chose 'consuls' to rule them. Brutus was the first consul. Rome was a Republic for nearly seven hundred years, beginning from the year 750 B. C. There was a plot in the times of Brutus to bring back the king but the consul put even his own two sons to death because they were among the plotters.

In the first century B. C., a great general named Julius Cæsar arose who extended the conquests of his country. He also wrote a book in Latin, describing his wars, the book is now known as 'Cæsar'. Another Roman general named Pompey fought against him, there was civil war in which Pompey was defeated, and he afterwards fled into Egypt and was killed. But Cæsar had too much power, so some Chief Romans thought, and they murdered Cæsar. His adopted son Octavius was then made Emperor and he was called Augustus. Cæsar = His Majesty Cæsar. The words 'Kaiser,' and 'Tsar' are derived from Cæsar, a name which was taken to mean, an emperor because Cæsars were the famous emperors of Rome. Under its emperors Rome became very glorious, she produced great poets, great historians, and great lawyers. But gradually the Romans became luxurious and so, weak. One after the other, the countries of the Roman empire



made themselves independent The savage and brutal tribes of Germany and Austria invaded Rome itself, and the Empire came to an end Long before this, the Romans had become Christians and the 'Bishop' of Rome is still called the Pope, he is the head of all the Roman Catholic Christians throughout the world

Constantine ( one of the latter emperors of Rome ) had removed the capital of the Empire to a town in Greece and he had given it the name of Constantinople, in 330 A D After about a thousand years the Turks took it and made it the capital of the Turkish Empire

Capital (કેપિટલ) રાજધાની Metropolis

Roman Empire-રોમન મહારાજ્ય

To copy-અનુકરણ કરવું Imitate

For ages-For a long time

Learned language-સરકારી ભાષા

Latin was considered a learned language as only scholars could learn it and it was held in as much high esteem in Europe, as Sanskrit is still held in India

Step by step-ધીમે ધીમે Gradually [the world

The mistress of the world-The greatest city in Kingdoms (કિંગડમ્સ) રાજ્ય. States

Went on to invade-Proceeded to attack

Mediterranean Sea-ભૂમધ્ય સમુદ્ર.

Colonised (કોલોનાઇઝ્ડ) ત્યાં જઈને વસવું To remove and settle in a distant country

Nation (નેશન) પ્રજા રાષ્ટ્ર People of a country

Ancient (એન્શયન્ટ) જુના Of old times.

Little better-Not better than  
 Savages (મંવેજી) જ ગદી માણસ Barbarians  
 Civilised (સિવિલાઇઝડ) સુધર્યા. Reformed  
 To farm the land-To cultivate the lands  
 The very best country-The greatest advantage  
 that a country should get  
 Peace (પીસ) શાંતિ Quietness of mind  
 Legend (લિજન્ડ) દતકથા Mythology Story  
 Founding-સ્થાપવાને Establishing  
 Twin-Born together બેડલાના  
 Floated તરતા તરતા આગ્યા Came back floating  
 Cubs-બચ્ચા Young ones  
 Nursed-Suckled  
 Brought them up-Reared them up  
 Slew-મારી નાખ્યો Killed [task of building.  
 Set to work to build-Applied themselves to the  
 Quarrelled (કવોરલ્ડ) લડ્યા Fought  
 Named the city after himself-gave to the city  
 his own name  
 Overcome-જીતી લીધી Conquered. [one class,  
 Tribes (ટ્રાઇબ્સ) ટોળી Groups of men belonging to  
 Wicked and cruel king-His name was Tarquin  
 Swore a great a King on Rome-Took a vow  
 to make a Roman republic  
 Exiled-Banished, Driven away- દેશનિકાલ  
 Up to the very gates-દરવાજા સુધી As far as  
 the gates

Which led over the            of Rome-Which was  
lying over the river Tiber and by passing  
which one can reach the fort of Rome

Kept off-દૂર રાખ્યા Kept at a distance

Townsmen-શહેરના લોકો Citizens

Darted back-પાછળ ચાલ્યા ગયા Hurriedly went back

Cracking- તડતડ બેલતા On the point of breaking

Leaped-ડૂકે માથે Jumped

Lays (લેઝ) ગીત Songs

Brave days of old-In those gallant times

Used to say-કહેવાની ટેવ પડી હતી Were accustomed  
to say

Shoulder to shoulder-Together, near or by the  
side of one another

Consuls (કૉન્સલ) પ્રજાસત્તાક ગાન્યતો મેન્સ્ટ્રેટ One of the  
two chief magistrates of the republic

Plot (પ્લોટ) ઢાવતરૂં Conspiracy

Spared-માફી રાખી Ceased from sacrificing

Re-public-પ્રજા સત્તાક રાજ્ય A form of Government  
where there is no king or monarch, a common  
wealth.

Struggles (સ્ટ્રગલ્સ) કડગા Strife, Quarrels

Patricians-રોમનો અમીર વર્ગ The class of Roman nobles.

Plebeians (પ્લીબીયન્સ) મધ્યમ વર્ગના માણસ The middle  
and lower class men of Rome

Account-વર્ણન Description

Dictator (ડિક્ટેટર) કુદ અખત્યાર જેને આપ્યો હોય એવો અધિકારી  
સરનશીન One invested with absolute authority

In reality-ખરી રીતે જોતા Truly speaking  
Civil war-દેશની અંદર અંદરની લડાઇ Fight between  
the people themselves, of the same state

Play-નાટક Drama

Bust (અસ્ત) ઉત્તમાગની છબી A photograph of the  
upper part of the body

Adopted-દત્તક લીધેલો Took-as one's own

Imperator-મેનાધિપતિ Commander ( *L imperio*, I  
command )

Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity ઇશુખ્રિસ્ત.

Era (યુગ) સવત, સને A point of time fixed by some event

Kaiser was the title of the German Emperor

Tsar was the title of the Russian Emperor

Rome reached a great height of power and glory-

Rome became the most powerful and most glorious.

Historians-ઇતિહાસ લેખક Writers of history

Lawyers ( લૉયસ ) કાયદશાસ્ત્રી Experts in legal  
knowledge

Became too fond of pleasure-Became luxurious

Theatre (થીએટર) વિશાળ અખાડો A huge building where  
great events are enacted

Colosseum-A great amphi-theatre at Rome It was  
so vast that it could accommodate nearly 80000 men.

Arena, અખાડો, મલ્લ યુદ્ધવાળી રંગભૂમિ An area in the  
central part of an amphitheatre

Galleries અટારી, ઝરખા A long narrow passage

Gladiators (ગ્લેડિયેટર્સ) મલ્લ those who engage in a  
fierce combat

Independent સ્વતંત્ર Free from the Empire  
 Bishop (બિશપ), મુખ્ય ધર્મધિકારી Head of the church.  
 Bishop of Rome—the Pope  
 Roman Catholic Christians are the most orthodox  
 section of Christians  
 Removed, ખસેડ્યું, Shifted

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### 23 The Brave days of Old

પૂર્વના શૌર્યાકિત દિવસો

*Summary*—The Romans in ancient times were willing to sacrifice their property, money, their dear relatives and even their own lives for the good of their country No one thought of being dishonestly partial towards his own family, community or towards those only who agreed with him in political matters There was only one party—all nationalists The rich were sympathetic towards the poor and both loved one another And in those ancient times each Roman got as much wealth as he really deserved. But now we are ready to quarrel among ourselves, while we do not care for our country and are afraid of fighting its enemies

Spared—Hesitated to sacrifice

None was for a party—Nobody belonged to any single section

Party (પાર્ટી) ટેળા Faction

Fairly portioned, સરખી રીતે વહેંચાયેલી હતી Was justly distributed

Spoils (खण्ड) ६२ Plunder

Wax hot-Grow hot, become angry and furious

Faction, ८३, ५६ Party

Wax cold-Become less diligent or ardent

Wherefore men fight as they fought-It is on account of the reason that men at the present day do not fight as diligently as they fought formerly

Macaulay, born in 1800 was a famous essayist and historian In 1830 he entered parliament, and was afterwards appointed legal adviser to the Indian Government His best works are "History of England" "Essays", and the "Lays of Ancient Rome" He died in 1859

Stanza 1 For the Romans in the wars of Rome against another country did not hesitate to sacrifice their land or their wealth In the heroic past time the Romans cared neither for their sons nor their wives nor their own lives

Stanza 2 In those times men were not divided into parties, every body stood up for the state In those times the rich helped the poor and the poor liked the rich

Stanza 3 In those times the lands were equally allotted and the booties obtained in war were justly distributed In those heroic times the Romans lived just like brothers

Stanza 4 As we split up into parties we become more unfit to fight Therefore it is that men now-a-days do not fight so heroically as the Romans fought in ancient times

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## 29 Story of the Golden Harp

### सुवर्णवीणा की कथा

In Greece, there lived a youth named Orpheus to whom Apollo, the God of Music had given a beautiful golden harp. On this he could play so wonderfully, that even the wild beasts were charmed, and they became quite gentle before him.

Orpheus loved to sit with his beautiful wife, and sing and play and no two people in the world were happier than they. But one day his wife trod on a horrid snake which stung her and she died. Her spirit went to Hades, the nether world. Orpheus became very sorry and he prayed to the God Zeus. The God said that he could go to the underworld, but the journey to it would be full of danger. Orpheus however, went there and by the power of his music, which he played most enchantingly, he was able to please Pluto, the king of the underworld. The king allowed him to take back his wife, but told him that he should not look at her, until they had reached home. This, Orpheus could not do and his wife was snatched away from him. Poor Orpheus then went to the forest and there died from grief. His golden harp was taken away by the Gods who placed it in heaven as a bright star.

Apollo is the name of the god of music—He was the son of Jupiter and Latona His oracle at the Delphi is most famous,

Play, વગાડવું

To follow, પાછળ જવાને Go after

Charmed (ચામ્ડ) મુગ્ધ થઇ ગયા Fascinated

Sailed by, પસાર થતા Moved

Stood still—Stopped there and remained motionless

To rejoice at the strangely beautiful music—To take delight in the wonderful and fascinating music

Musician (મ્યુઝિશ્યન) ગવૈયો, ગાયક

No two people—No couple

Wide world, સમસ્ત પૃથ્વીના Whole world

Trod—Walked on, Placed her foot on

Trod by accident—Accidentally walked over.

Horrid (હૉરિડ) બયફર Dreadful

Hidden—Concealed

Heel—ઁડી Hind part of the foot

Spirit—આત્મા Soul

Land of the Shades—પાતાળ, Nether world

Lifted up its head—Raised its hood ફેલું ઉઘી કરી

Sad—Sorrowful

Prayed to, આગ્રહ કરી Entreated

Pleaded so earnestly—So appealingly requested him.

Underworld—The land of shades or the nether worlds.

The Greeks believed that the souls of men after death went to the land of shades which they thought was below the earth



Barred બધ કરેલો Closed  
 Guarded by-Protected by  
 Glared (ગ્લેઅર્ડ) ઝળકતું Shone brightly  
 Growled savagely બેરથી ધુરકયો Barked fiercely  
 Living being, જીવતા પ્રાણીને A person who is alive.  
 Began to nod, ઉઘને લીધે ડોકું ધૂણાવ્યું Began to doze.  
 Melody (મેલડી) રાગ, સુર Song  
 Making lovely melody-Producing enchanting music  
 by playing upon the harp  
 Roughly તિરસ્કારથી Haughtily.  
 Dread regions-Terrible land Dangerous land  
 Touched, દયાથી પીગળી ગયું Affected with pity  
 Did not turn to see-Did not turn his face back-  
 wards to see  
 Promised-વચન આપ્યું Agreed on oath to do so  
 Long, ધૃત્ત કરી Desire  
 Snatched (સ્નૅપ્ડ) ઝુટવી લેવામાં આવી was taken away  
 Sighing-નિસાસા નાખતો, Breathing mournfully.  
 Waild out-રેદન કર્યું Lamented loudly  
 Very much like-Similar to  
 Reigns (રેઇન્સ) રાજ્ય કરે છે Rules

### 30 We Scatter Seeds

આપણે બીજ વેરીએ છીએ.

*Summary*—Just as those seeds which we may have carelessly thrown on the ground, take root and grow into plants or trees bearing fruits, so also every word that we speak or every deed that we do has its effect and will punish or reward us accordingly

**Scatter** (સ્કેટર) વેરીએ **Throw** recklessly  
**Seeds**—It here refers to our actions  
**Careless** hand, બેદકારીથી **Carelessly**  
**Dream** (ડ્રીમ) કાપના કરીએ **Imagine**  
**Shall see them more**—They are destroyed  
**Fruit** (ફ્રુટ) ફળ, પરિણામ **Result**  
**Weeds**, નકામા રોપા **Useless** shrubs  
**Mar**, નુશાન કરવું **Damage**, **Injure**, **Ruin**  
**Healthful** store—Useful crops or wholesome growth  
**Paraphrase of stanza i** We carelessly scatter  
 seeds here and there and imagine that they would  
 no longer be seen But their result subsists for  
 a thousand years either in the form of useless plants  
 which spoil the land or in the form of useful crops  
**Deeds** (ડીડ્ઝ) કામ **Actions** [in the air  
**Seem to fleet**—Seem to die away and hence disappear  
**Count**, ગણવું **Consider**  
**Past**—Gone away  
**Last**, પહેલ્યશે **Remain**, continue to be  
**Judgment**, ઇશ્વર આગળનો છેવેલો ન્યાય **When** final  
 judgment is pronounced by god યામતના દિવસ સુધી  
**According to the** Muhammadan and Christian  
 belief, the day will come on which the beings of  
 the world will be judged **That** day, of course,  
 is very far off But God knows and remembers  
 all our actions, words, and thoughts  
**We shall meet**—We shall have to answer for them  
 (and hence in that way we shall meet them)

## Paraphrase of stanza 2

We consider the words we utter and the actions we perform as vanishing into thin air and think no more of them as things of the past But they end not thus, on Doomsday we shall have to answer for these very deeds and words and thus they are said to last till the judgment day

Stanza 1 We throw seeds at random into the soil and imagine that we shall never see them any more But the fruit appears for a thousand years either in the shape of useless weeds that do not allow other plants to grow or in the shape of beautiful harvests of corn

Stanza 2 In the same way we think that the actions we perform and the words that we utter vanish away into the air and think of them as things of the past But these deeds and words have not passed away We shall see them again on the judgment day when we shall have to answer before God for our deeds and our words

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### 31 Alexander the Great

મહાન અલેક્ઝાંડર

#### PART I

Once upon a time Alexander, then a boy of twelve, accompanied his father, Philip of Macedon who was going to buy a horse The horse was a very large and beautiful

animal but was so wild and fierce that he would not allow any one to mount him. The king, therefore, did not wish to buy that horse but Alexander offered to tame him. The father did not like the boy's pride but allowed him to have a chance. The boy had seen that the horse shied at his own shadow and so the first thing he did was to turn the horse's head to the sun so that he could not see his own shadow, he, then, spoke gently to him and patted him, at last he mounted the horse and galloped round and round the field, and after some time reined the horse up and saluted. Philip was filled with pride for his son and said, 'My son, Macedon is too small a country for you ! Seek a greater.'

Alexander the Great (336-323 B C) was the king of Macedon. He succeeded his father Philip in 336 B C. From an early age he gave hopes of his future greatness. He conquered many countries, afterwards he returned to Babylon and wanted to found a big empire with Babylon as its capital but he died in the meantime.

To look at-તપાસવાને Inspect

Price-કિંમત Value

Talent-A sum of money which was in use amongst the ancient Greeks, equivalent to about

Alexander- સિક્કર

[1900 Rs

Star (ચંદ્ર) ગોળ ડાંઘો Round speck

Wild-વેરવાળો Unruly

No one could with him-No one could manage him, No one could keep him in control

**To mount**-ઉપર ચઢવા દેવું **To ride upon**  
**He would be no use to me**-It would not be use-  
 ful to me

**Frightened** (ફાઇટન્ડ) બહીષો was afraid

**Watching**-તપાસતો **Minutely observing**

**Started back**- પાછો હઠ્યો **Retreated**

**Shadow**-પડાણો **Image reflected in sunshine**

**What a pity**-How unhappy, How shameful

**Has no sense to train him**-Is clever enough to  
 manage him

**Exclaimed** (એક્સક્લેમ્ડ) મોટેથી બોલ્યો **Spoke loudly**-

**Sense to train him**-Has the knowledge how to  
 tame him, તેને કેમ કેળવવો તે આવડતુ નથી

**Surprised**-આશ્ચર્ય પામ્યો **Was astonished**

**Finding fault**-ભુલ કહાડવી **Think that they have**  
 made a mistake,

**Manage**-કાબુમાં રાખવું **Keep in control**

**Chance**-તક **Opportunity**

**By Jove**-I swear by Jupiter (It is a form of oath)

**Bridle** (બ્રાઇડલ) લગામ **Rein**

**Head to the sun**-Head directly opposite to the sun

**Soothing**-નરમાશબરેલા **Kind, sympathetic**

**Patting**-ચાબડતો **Gently tapping**

**Cloak**- ઝૂભો **Robe**

**Mind**-દરકાર કરવી **Take care, Heed**

**Took hold**ને પકડી **Seized**

**Jerking**-આચકા મારવા **Pulling**

**Longing**-ઇચ્છા કરતો હતો **Desiring**

Gallop (ગલપ) ચાર પગે ઉછળવું તે Running on four legs.  
 Away went-Galloped swiftly [on a king  
 Courtiers (કોર્ટિયર્સ) હજુરીઆ Persons in attendance  
 Held their breath with fear- બહીકથો તત્પથ થઇ ગયા  
 Were breathless on account of fear  
 Cantered- ધીમેથી, તથા જટાથી ચાલવું Move at a moderate  
 pace into gallop  
 Rained him up-લગામ ખેંચીને ઉભો રાખ્યો Made him  
 stop by pulling the rein  
 Saluted (સંબુદ્ધ) સન્નિધા કરી Salamed, Bowed to  
 Shed tears હર્ષાશ્રુ આપ્યા Tears dropped down owing  
 to extreme gladness

### 33 The Village Schoolmaster

#### ગામડાનો મહેતાજી

*Summary*—The village master had a hard look and all boys, especially the mischievous ones knew how severely he could control them. But the boys laughed when the master cut some jokes, for inwardly he was a humorous, and kind person. He was angry only when he found that a boy was dull or did not prepare his lessons well. Among the illiterate villagers, the schoolmaster's little learning passed as great. He could speak long words and would go on speaking, even if there were no real argument in his speech.

Noisy (નાઇઝી) ગોઘાટ બરેલું (બેકરાની ગડબડને લીધે) Full of noise on account of the number of boys.

**Mansion** (મં-શન) મોટું ઘર **Large house** (in which the school boys sat) *maneo*, I dwell.

**Skilled** (સ્કિલ્ડ) હોશિયાર. **Clever**, enough.

**To rule** (રૂલ) કાબુમાં રાખવા **To keep under control**  
**To keep the boys under proper discipline**

**Severe** (સિવીઅર) કરડો **Rigorous**, **Harsh** (*L. severus*, severe)

**Stern to view**—દેખાવ ઉપરથીજ કરડો દેખાતો હતો **His very face indicated that he was very strict**

**Truant** (ટ્રુઅન્ટ) નિશાળતુ નામ દઇ બહાર ફર્યા કરે એવા **The boy who runs away from school**

**Boding tremblers** face—ધાકમાને ધાકમાં ધુનતા છોકરા શિક્ષક આવતા વારને તેના મોઢા ઉપરથી જાણી જતા કે આજ કંઈ નવું જીતું થશે **The trembling little boys who, in the morning, could tell beforehand from the very aspect of the face of the master, that he would punish some one that day**

**Learned to trace**—જાણી ગયા હતા **Had the ability to know**

**Boding—Suspecting something evil beforehand.**

અગાઉથીજ જાણી લેતા કે કંઈ અનિષ્ટ થવાનું છે

**Disasters** (ડિઝાસ્ટર્સ) કમબખ્તી **Misfortunes** *L. dis, apart aster, a star.*

**Full well** પેટ ભરીને **To (their) heart's content**

**Counterfeited** (કાઉન્ટર ફીટ્ડ) ઢોગીલી, દેખાવની **Pretended** *L.*

**Glee** (ગ્લી) ખુશી **Joy** [*contra, fauco I do.*

**Joke** (જોક) મજાક **Jesting.** [*very jestful.*

**Many a joke had he**—તે ઘણો મજકરો હતો **He was**

**Busy whisper** ઉઘોગી ગણગણાટ, કાન કરડા કરડી **Conver-**  
sation in a very low tone.

**Circling round**-કાને કાન પહોચાડી **Told by one to**  
his neighbour [and via, a way.

**Conveyed** (કન્વેઇડ) લઇ જતા **Carried L con** together

**Dismal** (ડિઝમલ) શોકાતુર **Sorrowful**

**Tidings** (ટાઇડિંગ્સ) સમાચાર. **News**

**Frowned** (ફ્રોન્ડ) ડોળા કહાડયા **Appeared rigorous**

**Aught** (ઔટ) કોઇ બાબત **Anything**

**Learning** (લર્નિંગ) જ્ઞાન **Knowledge.**

**The love he bore to learning**-**The** excessive love  
he had for learning

**In fault**-**In default** તે ખામીને લીધે

**Village** (વિલેજ) ગામડાના લોકો **Men of the village**

**Declared** (ડિક્લેઅર્ડ) કહેતા હતા **Said without pretence**

**L De, clarus** clear

**How much he knew** તેને કેટલું આવડતું હતું **How much**  
knowledge he possessed

**Cipher** (સાઇફર) હિસાબ ગણવા **To cast account**

**Arguing** (આર્ગ્યુઇંગ) તકરાર કરવી **To enter into a dispute**

**Parson** ( પાર્સન ) પાદરી **A clergyman L persona**

**Owned** (ઓન્ડ) કબુલ કીધી **Admitted** [a person

**Skill** (સ્કિલ) હુશીઆરી **Cleverness** [I conquer

**Vanquished** (વૅન્કવીશ્ડ) હારી ગયેલો **Defeated L vinco,**

**He could argue still**-તે તકરાર કર્યાજ કરે **He would**  
continue arguing

**Words of learned length**-લાંબા લાંબા તથા કઠિણ શબ્દો

**Long and difficult words** which can be understood



by very learned men

Thundering sound (થન્ડરિંગ સાઉન્ડ) ગજના થતી હોય તેવો શબ્દો Highsounding (words)

Amazed (એમેઝઝડ) આશ્ચર્ય પમાડતા Astonished

Gazing (ગેઝિંગ) એક ચિતે જોતા Beholding with great attention

Rustics (રસ્ટિક્સ) ગામડિયાઓ Villagers L rus, a village

Ranged (રેન્જડ) હારબધ ઉભેલા Standing all around.

Wonder (ઉવન્ડર) આશ્ચર્ય Astonishment

Grew (ગ્રેયુ) વધ્યુ. Increased.

And still they gazed the wonder grew-The more they looked the greater was their wonder.

That one small . knew-એક આટલા નાના સરખા માથામાં આટલું બધું માય છે How can he hold so much (knowledge) in such a small head ?

Past is all his fame-તેની બધી ખ્યાતિ જતી રહી છે All his reputation is gone

The spot-The place

Triumphed (ટ્રાંપ્ઝ્) ફતેહમંદ થયો Was successful.

Is forgot-ભુલાઈ ગઈ છે Is forgotten

Oliver Goldsmith, born in 1728 was the son of a clergy-man After a waste of study at Trinity College, Dublin and at Edinburgh, he made a grand tour of Europe on foot Returning to England he produced numerous works in prose and verse His poems "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller", his plays "She stoops to conquer" and "The good natured man" his

novel "The Vicar of Wakefield" give him a very high place in Literature He died in the year 1774 A. D

The school master of that village taught his little school in that place which was resounding with the noise of boys. In appearance he was a stern man and a strict disciplinarian I knew him very well and so also by every vagabond boy The mischievous boys had fully learnt to detect from his face in the morning the punishment he would inflict in the course of the day They cheerfully laughed in joke at all the jokes that he made, indeed, he made many funny remarks Whenever he appeared angry the news of likely scolding went round the whole class, each boy telling it to his neighbour In spite of all that he was kind at heart or if he was strict in anything it was due to his regard for learning ( which taught him to be strict in discipline ) All the people in the village declared that he was very learned because not only did he know how to write but he could read and understand also In arguments also the clergyman acknowledged his ability because even if he was defeated in argument he would continue to argue further And he spoke such bombastic and high sounding words that the village folk gathered around were struck with wonder that such a small head could

contain so much knowledge But all his fame is now gone The very place where he so many times triumphed in argument is now forgotten and the village is deserted

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### 33 Alexander the Great

#### PART II

ਮਹਾਂਮੁਦ ਅਲੇਕਸਾਂਡਰ-ਸ਼ਹੀਦ.

Alexander's father, Philip of Macedon had made himself master of all Northern Greece, he longed to lead his army into Asia Minor but could not because he was murdered, the son did what the father could not

Alexander was born in 356 B C and was trained under Aristotle from whom he learned to be hardy and simple The horse which he tamed was called Bucephalus and he made him his own Alexander was very fond of his mother, Olympias whose single tear, he said, might be as it were, sufficient to blot out six hundred letters of Antipater, the governor in charge of Macedonia, while he, Alexander, was warring in distant lands

He came to the throne at the age of twenty and in a dozen years conquered what was in those days believed to make up the 'world', i e, Greece, the south west of Asia, and Egypt In the beginning of his reign he had many enemies but he suppressed all rebellions with a strong hand He was, then, made leader in the war against Darius, the Shah of Persia With thirty-five thousand select men, he defeated the Persian hosts. At Gordium he cut the knot on the pole of the old chariot and so the people believed he would become master of all Asia, for so it was predicted.

Alexander was a generous foe, this is proved by the fact that he treated the wife and family of Darius who had fallen into his hands, after the defeat and escape of Darius, with great respect. He then conquered Egypt. All men in Western Asia Minor and the Egyptians welcomed him, for they hated the rule of the Persians. He founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile, and it is to day a great, trading city in Egypt. Then, he went on to Persia and after a great victory over Darius and his army, began to take the chief Persian towns, one after the other. Darius was murdered by one of his own men but Alexander put the murderer to death. Then, he went on to Afghanistan and the Punjab which at that time formed parts of the Persian Empire. He wished to go down the valley of the Ganges but his soldiers refused. So they returned to Persia, through Baluchistan. He wished to found a great Empire in Persia but he died in Babylon of a fever. And after his death his kingdom was divided among his generals.

States-ગાંધી રાજ્યો Petty kingdoms

Included-ની અદર આવેલા હતા Was comprised of

Lay-Was situated

B-C-Before christ.

Made himself master-અતી લીધું Conquered

Longed to lead his army-Was desirous of invading with his army

Dominions (રામિનિઅ-સ) રાજ્ય Kingdoms

Beaten back-મારી હરાવ્યા હતા Were defeated

Murdered (મર્ડર્) ખુન કરવામા આવ્યું 'Assassinated

Under the charge of-સમાળ હેઠળ Under the care.

of; under the supervision of.

Pandit- પાંડિત. Learned man

Aristotle was a famous Greek philosopher

Undergo-અનુભવ, સહન કરવા. To bear

Held in scorn-તિરસ્કાર કરતો Treated with contempt.

Manly (મેનલિ) બહાદુરી ભરી Brave, Bold [managed.

Tamed (ટેમ્ડ) કાબુમાં રાખ્યો કેળવ્યો, Kept under control

Unbroken-સવારી નહિ કરાયેલો Not ridden before

Government (ગવર્નમેન્ટ) રાજ્ય ચલાવવું Management of  
state affairs, Administration-

Begged her-Requested her

Meddle-માથુ મારવું Interfere. Dabble

Who had been left in charge-જેને રાજ્યનો કારભાર  
સોંપવામાં આવ્યો હતો Who was entrusted with the  
management of the state.

Was obliged-બરેર પડી હતી Was compelled.

Remarked-રમુજમાં કહ્યું Said jestingly

One single tear six hundred of his letters--

The slightest sorrow of my mother would move  
me much more than so many letters of his

Succeeded (સક્સીડેડ) ની પાછળ ગાદીએ આવ્યો Came to  
the throne after him.

Crush-દબાવી દેવાને, કચડી નાખવાને Annihilate the power of

Captains (કૅપ્ટન્સ) સરદારો Generals

Put down-તાબે કર્યા Subdued

The rebels-બળવાખોરો Those who revolted L re,  
and bello, I make war [Immediately.

Without losing a moment-એકદમ, તરતજ At once;

Risen in rebellion-અળવેા કર્યો હતો Had revolted.

Overcame-તાણે કર્યા, જીતી લીધા Subdued, Defeated.

Chose him to be their leader-Elected him to be their commander

Descended-વંશમા ઉતરી આવ્યા હતા Was born in the family of, claimed as his ancestor

Cavalry (કવેદિર) ઘોડેસ્વાર, હસ્તકર

Infantry (ઇન્ફન્ટ્રી) પાયદળ Foot soldiers

Strait (સ્ટ્રેઇટ) સાચુદ્રધુની. A narrow passage connecting two large bodies of water

Styled (સ્ટાઇલ્ડ) કહેવામા આવતો Was called

Hosts (હોસ્ટ્સ) હસ્તકર Army

Picked men-ચુટી કહાડેલા માણસ Selected men

Phalanx (ફેલેન્ક્સ) ફોજની એક જાતની રચના, ધનબ્યુદ Body or troops in close solid array

Single-handed-એકલો Alone

As much as they could do-મહા મુશ્કેલીએ તેની પાછળ પાછળ જઇ શક્યા. All that they could do was to follow him [in one line, Remain with him

Keep up with him-તેની સાથે ચઇ જવું. Be with him

Chariot (ચેરિઅટ) રથ War-car

Twisted cord-ગુથેલું દોરડું Rope made by winding,

Knot (નૌટ) ગાંઠ [one cord over another.

Untie (અનટાઇ) ઊડવી To unfasten.

Fell apart-જુદા પડતા Separated.

Forces his way out of difficulty-Finds out a way out of embarrassment

Cut the Gordian knot (It is an idiom and its

meaning is "to force a way out of a difficulty")  
 Welcomed (વેલકમ્) આવકાર આપ્યો Greeted  
 Oppressed (ઓપ્રેસ્ડ) દુ ખ દીધું, જુલમ કીધો Persecuted.  
 Hastened on—Marched hastily  
 Pursuit (પરસૂટ) પુઠ પકડવી, પાછળ જવું તે Following after  
 Came up with him—તેને પકડી પાડ્યો Overtook him  
 Confusion (કન્ફ્યુઝન) ગભરાટ Tumult, Perturbation  
 Made his escape—નકાસી ગયો Fled away  
 Treasures—ખજાનો Treasury  
 Respect—માન Honour  
 Trading town—વેપારવાળું શહેર Commercial town  
 Flourished—અભ્યાસ થયું, સમૃદ્ધિવાન થયું Has prospered  
 Million—દશ લાખ Ten lakhs.  
 Sooth-sayer—જોશી Fortune-teller  
 Foretell (ફોરટેલ) ભવિષ્ય કહેવું Prophecy  
 Eagle (ઈગલ) ગરુડપક્ષી  
 Withstand—ઝીલી શકવું Oppose, Resist  
 Mounted—સવાર થયો Rode on.  
 Was put in chains—બેંદી પહેરાવીને કેદ કરવામાં આવ્યો  
 Was imprisoned, Was made a captive  
 Flogged (ફ્લૉગ્ડ) ચાપખા મારવામાં આવ્યા Was beaten  
 with a whip [growing worse.  
 Were getting spoiled—ખરાબ થઈ જતા હતા Were  
 Booty (બુટી) ઢુર Plunder  
 Wagons laden with the rich spoils—Carts full of  
 the plunder  
 Deserts (ડર્ટ્સ) રણ Sandy plains.  
 Passes—પાટ Ghata.

**Taken prisoner**-કેદ કરવામાં આવ્યો। **Made a captive**

**Struck**-અભયપ થયો। **Astonished**

**Into the heart**-દેશના મધ્ય ભાગમાં। **Into the middle part.**

**Shut up himself**-એકલો બેસી રહ્યો। **Sat alone, confined himself**

**Indus**-સિંધુ નદી. [which it joins the ocean.

**Mouth**-દરિયાને મળવાનું સ્થાન। **The part of a river by**

**To found** (ફાઉન્ડ) સ્થાપવું. **Establish**

**Caught a fever**-તાવ આવ્યો। **Was attacked with fever.**

#### 34 Hohenlinden

*Summary*—Till sunset there was no sign whatever on the field of Linden of any battle. But at midnight soldiers were called to arms, the drum was beaten, torches were lighted, and the horses neighed impatiently to join the battle. Then the battle commenced, the clatter of horses and the roar of cannon produced tremendous echoes in the hills. The conflict grew fiercer and more bloody. In the morning the battle field was densely covered over with clouds of smoke and dust. The combat was desperate, Munich must send forth all the horsemen she could gather and they must all try their very best and win or die. In such a battle out of the many soldiers on both sides, many will die and few shall remain alive. And the dead will lie where they fell.

**Hohenlinden**-મ્યુનિચથી દસ માઈલ અંતરે આવેલી પ્રાંતમાં

ગામડું છે, A village in Germany

**Linden**-હોલેન્ડીન્ડનનું હુંડ નામ છે। **Another name of**

**Hohenlinden**



When the sun was low-સૂર્ય આચમતો હતો ત્યારે. When  
the sun set in the evening.

Untrodden (અન ટ્રોડન) પગના પડ્યા વગરનો Over which  
no one had walked

All bloodless lay the untrodden snow-Before the  
battle the snow had no spots of blood on it.

Dark as winter-શિયાળામાં જેવો કાળો હોય છે તેવો. As  
dark as in winter

Iser-ઈર્મનીમાં નદી છે A river in Germany

Rolling (રોલિંગ) વહેતી Flowing

Rapidly-જલદી Fast

Saw another sight-Because the battle was fought

Dead of night-મધ્ય રાત્રે Mid-night

Commanding (કમાન્ડિંગ) હુકમ આપતા Giving out orders.

Fires of death-Flashes of light at the time of the  
firing of canon

Light-સળગાવવી Kindle

Scenery-દેખાવ Sight.

When the drum scenery-જ્યારે મધ્યરાત્રિના અધકારને

બેદી નાખનારા, અને મૃત્યુની આગાહી આપતા હોય તેવા પ્રયત્ન

જડાઓ કરવાનો, નગારા વગાડીને હુકમ આપવામાં આવ્યો.

When at midnight orders were given by beating  
drums to kindle fires which dispelled the dark-  
ness and which appeared as it were like the  
harbinger of impending death.

Toroh (ટોર્પ) મસાલ Trumpet (ટ્રમ્પેટ) રણશીંગડુ Bugle.

Fast arrayed-Arranged in order very quickly.

Arrayed (એરેડ) ગોઠવાઈ ગયેલા Arranged in order.

Battle blade-તરવાર Swords

Furious-ઁરથી Furiously

Charger-War horse

Neighed (નેઇઝ) બોખારો બાધો Made noise.

Revelry (રેવેલરી) ધામધુમ Noisy festivity

To join the dreadful revelry-To join the fight.

(The battle is (as it were) a pastime)

Riven-ચીરાય જતી Split

Then shook the hill, with thunder-riven-The  
hills trembled as if torn asunder by the roars  
of the battle Steed-ધોડો Horse

Bolts of heaven-મેધની ગર્જના Thunderbolts

Flashed-અભ્યક્ત Gleamed, shone

Red artillery-તોપોમાથી નીકળતા અગ્નિના ઝખકારા, Red  
flames issuing from the guns

Stained (રેડેક્રાડ) ઝાંધા પડેલા, રાતા Crimsomed with blood

Torrent flow-પ્રવાહ વહેશે. The stream will flow

Yon-yonder

Level-not yet gone high in the sky

War-clouds-Clouds of smoke due to battle.

Dun-કાળા રંગના Dark smoke.

Frank-Frenchman

Furious-જુસ્સાવાળી. Angry.

Fiery (ફાયરિ) જુસ્સાવાળી

Hun-The Austrian

Canopy (કેનોપિ) ચદરવો Cover hung above.

Sulphurous Canopy-કેંચે રહેડતા દારૂના તથા ગંધકના ધુમાડાનાં  
વાદળોંથી ચદરવો Covering in the form of clouds of

gunpowder smoke

Combat (ફાતમટ) યુદ્ધ Battle, Fight

Deepens-ઝેરથી ચાલે છે Is raging furiously

Rush to grave-મરી જાય Die

Rush to glory-વિજય મેળવે છે Win Become victorious.

Banners (જંનસ) વાવટા, ધ્વજ Flags

Charge (ચાર્જ) ધસવું હુમલો કરવો Attack, Rush

Chivalry (શિવલરિ) બહાદુર લડવૈયા Brave warriors

Part-છુટા પડવું. Return safe

Few shall part where many meet-Many men meet  
in a battle but very few return alive

Winding-sheet-મડદાને ઓઢાડવાનું કપડું Cloth for covering  
the corpses [[their dead bodies.

The snow sheet-Snow shall be the shroud for  
Turf-માટીનું ઢેઝ Clod of earth

Sepulchre (સેપલ્કર) કબર Tomb, Grave

Thomas Campbell ( 1777-1844 )—A famous poet  
who published his excellent poem 'The Pleasures  
of Hope' at twenty two His shorter poems such  
as ' Ye Mariners of England,' ' Hohenlinden,'  
' The Battle of the Baltic ' and ' The Exile of  
Erin ' have also come to take a high place in  
British poetry He was granted a Crown pension  
of £ 200 a year and was honoured with a burial  
in Westminster Abbey

Stanza 1 In the evening when the sun was  
setting, on Linden the snow which was not trampled  
under foot lay all bloodless and the dark water  
of Iser was flowing rapidly

Stanza 2 But Linden presented quite a different sight when at midnight the war drums were beaten and the cannon illuminated the whole scenery

Stanza 3 By the light of the torch and by the sound of the bugle, every horseman was properly arranged in fighting order and he drew his sword ready to fight and every horse neighed eagerly to join the bloody fight

Stanza 4 Then the mountains trembled as if torn asunder by thunder The horses spurred by the rider rushed towards the battle field and the cannon were fired from the batteries making a terrific noise

Stanza 5 But the light of the flashing of cannon fire became redder and the snow on the hills became spotted with blood and the blood of the warriors began to flow along the dark waters of Iser.

Stanza 6 It is morning but the horizontal sun could hardly pierce the blue clouds of smoke arising out of the fighting between the fierce French men and the fiery Austrians

Stanza 7 The fight thickens Go on, you brave soldiers who rush either to victory or to die in the battle Oh, citizens of Munich ( i e. Bavarians ) unfurl all your banners and make a fresh attack with all your brave warriors

Stanza 8 In this battlefield where so many men meet, only few will go alive the snow will be their shroud and every sod of earth will serve as a grave of the soldier

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### 85 The Golden Fleece

સોનેરી ઉન.

#### PART I.

There was a man called Jason He was the son of a king but that king was deposed and another had usurped his place Jason was educated under a strange master who taught him to play upon the harp and to ride and fight well At the age of twenty Jason came to know about his father's fate and so to get back the throne for himself he started with a spear, a lion's skin and a pair of sandals of which he was most proud On his way he came across a broad and rough river He hesitated to cross it, when he was asked by an old woman to take her and her peacock through the stream He was at first afraid of doing it but the brave words of the woman inspired him with courage and he began to wade across the river, carrying the woman and the peacock on his shoulder Half-way across, one of his sandals stuck so fast between two rocks that his foot lost hold of it, but the woman said that it was all the better for him, inasmuch as the usurper would be frightened to see him with only one sandal on Once on the other side of the river, the woman blessed him and went away That woman was the Queen of Heaven, who now became Jason's friend, though Jason did not know it

**Fleece-ઉન Wool.**

**Far-off-distant**

**Took place-અન્ય Happened.** [another.

**Who had lost his throne-Who was deposed by**  
**Throne (થોન) રાજ્ય Kingdom.**

**Cave (કેવ) ગુફા Cavern** [of a triangular shape.

**Harp (હાર્પ) વીણા A stringed musical instrument**  
above all-Besides every thing

**Made up his mind-નિશ્ચય કર્યો Resolved, Determined**

**Wronged (રોન્ટડ) ગુસ્તાન કર્યું Injured, Ruined**

**Cast him down from the throne-ગાદીએથી પદબ્રજ કર્યો**

**Dethrone** [Instead-ને બદલે In the place of

**Set out-નીકળ્યો Started** Sandals (સેન્ડલ્સ) પાવડી

**Rushed right across his path way-તેને જવાના રસ્તામાજ**  
**જેરથી વહેતી હતી Which flowed past the road he**  
had to cross

**In dry seasons of year-In summer**

**Was swollen-પુર આવ્યું હતું Was flooded**

**Wild(વાયલ્ડ)જેરથી વહેતી Flowing at a tremendous speed**

**To be strewn with-બરેલું Full off**

**To wade through-મા થઇને ચાલવું To walk through.**

**Rough-તોફાની Stormy**

**Ragged mantle-ચીયરીઓ તથાફાટોટુટો ઝબ્બો Torn cloak**

**Leaning on a staff-લાકડીને અડેલાંને ઉભેલી Standing**  
against a stick

**Bid-હુકમ કરવો Order Hurry ( હરિ ) ઉતાવળ Haste**

**Peacock (પીકોક) મયૂર, મોર**

**Have something to do-કામકામ છે Have some business.**

You can see for yourself-You can personally  
make sure

Slip-પગ સરકી જાય Slide on soft ground

Sweep away-ધસડી જાય Drag away

Could-If it were possible

Pull the king off his throne-To drive the king  
away from his throne

Poked (પેકડ) જાય દબને ધોત્યુ Thrust or pushed against

Stopped (રોકેડ) પગ મૂક્યો Placed his feet

Half way across-When he had crossed half of  
the river

Caught between-જરાજ ગયો Entangled

Stuck (રટક) ચોટાટી રહ્યો Was fixed

Mind-દરકાર કરવી Care

By and by-ધીમે ધીમે Gradually

Catch sight-જોવું, નજર પાડવી See, Look at

Ashes-રાખ

Blessing (બ્લેસિંગ) આશીર્વાદ Good wishes

My blessing be with you-I give you blessing

## PART II

At length Jason reached the palace of the king who was frightened when he saw him with only one sandal on, for that king was told, many years before, by a speaking Oak that a man with one sandal should cast him down from his throne But the king was cunning and so he asked Jason to bring the Golden Fleece which was guarded by a great dragon and which, therefore, could not be taken without risking one's own life. The king thought that Jason would lose his life in trying;

to bring it but when he promised to give up his kingdom to Jason if he brought the Fleece, Jason boldly undertook that adventure

Foot of the mountain-પર્વતની તળેટીમા At the base of the mountain

Palace (પેલેસ) મહેલ Mansion

Speaking Oak-બોલતું ઓકનું ઝાડ

Strode on-ચાલ્યો Walked

Heir (એઅર્) વારસ Successor

Feast (ફીસ્ટ) જમી લે Take your dinner

Ram (રૅમ) ઘેડો Sheep

Worn out થાકી ગયેલો Exhausted [rance of

In Memory (મેમરી) સ્મરણમા To perpetuate the rememb

Sacred grove-પવિત્ર કુંજ Holy garden

Dragon (ડ્રૅગન) પાખવાળો કટપીત સાપ A fabulous winged serpent

Of his own will-તેની મરજીથી Willingly

Plan (પ્લૅન) યુક્તિ. Contrivance

Fetch (ફેચ) લાવવું Bring

### PART III

Accompanied by forty nine brave and strong young men of Greece, Jason sailed in the ship called Argo to bring the Golden Fleece The king of the place asked Jason firstly to tame his two fiery bulls who had steel points on their horns, whose hoofs were of brass, and from whose nostrils came out great streams of fire, and secondly to sow some dragon's teeth With his body covered over with a magic ointment given to him by the Princess, Jason tamed the bulls and ploughed the



field Then, when he sowed the teeth, armed warriors gradually rose up from the ground, ready to run at Jason but at the suggestion of the Princess Jason threw a stone among them and each warrior, thinking that his neighbour had thrown the stone, began to fight with the other and so all were killed, fighting among themselves. The dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece, under an oak tree was laid to a deep sleep by Jason with holding up a little flower, given also by the princess, in front of the monster. Thus, Jason took away the Golden Fleece. The king of the place sent warships after Argo but they could not reach it. Jason and his companions reached their home safely and there Jason was made king and ruled long and happily.

Market-place-ગામર Bazar

Trumpets (ટ્રમ્પેટ્સ) રણશીરુ Bugles

Row his ship=રોડુ વહાણ હારવાને To steer his vessel

The call was answered by the bravest young men-

Brave youths consented to go with him

Hercules is the Greek legendary hero, who was said to possess the strength of a giant

Glided away-સરળતાથી ચાલ્યુ Sailed smoothly

To the sweet sound of music-Accompanied by sweet musical notes

Voyage (વોયેજ) દરીઆની યુસાફરી A journey by sea

Harbour (હાર્બર) બંદર, આર Port or haven

Prized (પ્રાઇઝ્ડ) કીમતી ગણ્યુ Valued

Sternly (સ્ટર્નલી) કડકકીથી Harshly

Run the risk of-અમ in danger of

**Tame** (ટપમ) નરમ કરવા **Pacify, Keep under control.**  
**Yoke** (યોક) જોડવા, ધુસરી ધાલવી **Tie to the yoke**  
**Lovely Princess**—સુદર શાહનશી **Beautiful daughter.**  
**Ointment** (ઓઇન્ટમેન્ટ) લેપ **Unguent**  
**Steel points—Spikes**  
**Nostrils** (નોસ્ટ્રિલ્સ) નસકોરાં  
**Paw** (પૉ) ખેતરવું **To draw the forest along the ground.**  
**Caught fire** સળગી ઉઠ્યું **Ignited, kindled**  
**Set it all in a blaze—Ignited it** **Burnt it in flames**  
**Covered—Besmeared**  
**Cooly** શાંતિથી **Quietly**  
**Harness** (હારનેસ) સામાન નાખીને જોડવા **Yoke**  
**Helmets** (હેલ્મેટ્સ) લશ્કરી ટોપ **A head dress made of brass**  
**Glanced** (ગ્લાન્સ્) ત્રાસો ફેકયો **Was darted aside**  
**Took it for granted** માની લીધું **Believed, Supposed.**  
**Slain** કપાઇ ગયેલો **Killed**  
**Coil** ચુડ ભરાવવી, વિટળાવું **Wind into a ring**  
**Thrust forth—Darted forwards**  
**Hurried** (હરિડ) ઉતાવળથી આવ્યો **Came down hastily**  
**Out of sight** અદૃશ્ય, દેખાતા બધ થયા **Were invisible**  
**Warships** (વૉરશિપ્સ) લડાયક વહાણ **Men-of-War**

### 36 A Psalm of Life

જીવન વિષે લખન (ગીત)

*Summary* —Life is not unreal, not Mayá, because although our body dies, our soul is immortal. Knowing this, we should not care for happiness or misery, success or failure because that belongs to the body, not to the

soul Our only duty is to act in the present, without idle dreaming about the past or the future, and without being attached to its fruit We must remember that every minute that passes, takes away so much from the period of our life here and we have much to do and so we must daily, nay, hourly make real progress We must try to be great, because in doing so we shall benefit not only ourselves but also others who might follow our good example and improve their life Let us act, therefore, and let us not be impatient for results, for, it is well said that God sees the Truth but waits, i e., takes a long time in distributing rewards

Psalm (સામ) ગીત Song

Mournful (મોનપૂર્ણ) દીનગીરી ભરેલા Sorrowful

Numbers (નંબર્સ) શ્લોક, કડી Verses

But-ફક્ત only

Dream-સ્વપ્ન Vision

Tell me dream, જીવન સ્વપ્નવત છે એમ કહેશો નહિ

Please do not tell me that life is as unreal as a Soul, આત્મા Spirit of the man [dream.

Slumbers (સ્લંબર્સ) ઉઘે છે Sleeps

Earnest (અર્નેસ્ટ) ગંભીર Serious

Grave (ગ્રેવ) કબર Tomb

Goal (ગોલ) હેતુ End

And the grave is not its goal મૃત્યુજ કબ જીવનનો અંત નથી Death is not its only end.

Dust માટી Clay.

Dust thou returnest-તાર શરીર માટીનું અનેક છે ને તે માટીમાં જ મળી જશે, એવું કહી બાઈબલમાં કહેવામાં આવ્યું

નથી Your body is made of clay and will again  
 be reduced to clay when you die  
 Was not spoken of the soul-આત્મા વિષે એવું કંઈ કહેવામાં  
 આવ્યું નથી It is not said so as regards the soul  
 Enjoyment-મોજ શોખ Pleasures  
 Destined (ડેસ્ટિન્ડ) નિર્માણ થયેનું Fixed  
 Farther-આગળ વધતા Progressing  
 But to act, that... to-day-આપણે એવું કરવું જોઈએ કે  
 દિવસે દિવસે આપણે આગળ વધીએ We must act in such  
 a manner that we can make some progress day  
 by day  
 Art is long, કળાનો અંત નથી There is no end of arts.  
 Time is fleeting-વખત ક્ષણિક છે Time is passing swiftly  
 Stout (સ્ટ્રાઉટ) મજબૂત Strong  
 Muffled (મફ્લ્ડ) ઢાંકેલા, ઉપર લુગડા વીંટી દીધેલા Covered  
 with a cloth.  
 Drums (ડ્રમ્સ) નગારા Tom toms  
 Funeral marches, સ્મશાન તરફની કુચ Procession for  
 carrying a corpse to the burial ground  
 Are beating grave સ્મશાનમાં જવાની કુચ કરવાના નગારા  
 વગે છે The beatings of our hearts are announcing  
 the march towards the grave  
 In the world's battle આ સંસાર રૂપી વિશાળ અપાર ભૂમિમાં  
 Bivouac (બિવુઅક) લડાઈમાં ખુલ્લો પડાવ Encampment in  
 open air  
 Dumb મુગ્ધ Mute  
 Driven cattle-હકારતા ઢોર Cattle that are driven.  
 Strife લડાઈનો ઝગડો (સંસાર) War

Trust no future ભવિષ્યમા બરોશો રાખો નહિ Do not  
talk of future [because it is gone.

Dead Past-Past time which is no longer living  
Over head . Above, Fearing God above

Let the dead Past bury its dead-Do not think  
of what has passed. Thinking of the past is use-  
less because we cannot do anything for what  
has already happened

Heart within-Our conscience within us

Lives (લાઇવ્ઝ) જીવન, વૃત્તાંત Biographies.

Remind (રિમાઇન્ડ) યાદ દેવડાવવું Make us remember

Sublime (સબ્લાઇમ) ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારની Lofty

Departing-મરી જઇએ ત્યારે While leaving this world  
Footprints પગલાં, નિશાની Signs

Sands of time વખતરૂપી રેતી Sand in the form of time.

And departing time અને દુનિયામાંથી જતા પહેલા વખત  
રૂપી રેતીપર તમારા પગલાંની નિશાની મુકતા જાઓ (તમારા સારા  
કામથી નામના કરતા જાઓ) Before dying you should  
do something that your action may be remembered.

Sailing (સેઇલિંગ) હકારતો Rowing

Main દરિયો Sea

Forlorn (ફોર્લોન) નિરાધાર Helpless

Shipwrecked (શિપ્વ્રેકડ) વહાણ વિનાતો થઇ ગયેલો Whose  
ship is wrecked

Shall take heart-Take courage. Cheer up

Foot prints, that heart again સસારરૂપી ગભીર સમુદ્ર  
ઉપર હકારતો નિરાધાર અને વહાણ વિનાતો કોઈ બાઇ આ પગલાં

જોઈ હિ મત રાખે Seeing which signs any helpless  
fellowman sailing on the grand sea of life  
may take courage

Up and doing-ઉઠી ચલુ Be active

With a heart-હિ મતથી Courageously

For any fate ગમે તે થાય તે સહન કરવાને To bear up  
anything in future

Achieving-કાઈક કરીને Doing something

Pursuing-અત રાખીને Persevering in the attempt

Wait-ધીરજ રાખવી Be patient

For the life of Longfellow see lesson 12

Stanza 1 Do not tell me in melancholy verses  
that life is as unreal as a dream, that death is the  
end of life and that things are quite different from  
what they appear to be

Stanza 2 Life is real and substantial and  
death is not the end of life It was never said  
about the soul that it is made up of dust and  
will be reduced to dust

Stanza 3 Neither worldly pleasures nor mi-  
series is the end or aim of life But leading a good  
life which consists in acting honestly that we may be  
more and more advanced day by day that is the aim

Stanza 4 Learning is infinite and our life  
is fast passing away and though we may be stout  
and brave still we are steadily marching towards  
death with our hearts slowly beating like the  
sound of drums at the funeral

Stanza 5. In the struggle of life in this world and during this our short stay in this world, do not become dull spiritless figures like cattle but act heroically and face all dangers

Stanza 6 Do not depend upon the future however bright it may appear to you Think no more of the past time but take advantage of the present time and act with all your energy but act conscientiously and be God-fearing

Stanza 7 Try to imitate the lives of past eminent persons and make your lives also noble so that when you die and pass away you can leave your good name as an example for all time to come

Stanza 8 So that some disappointed and dejected fellow brother who has hopelessly failed in his life may follow your example and may become cheerful again

Stanza 9 Then let us be alert and active and with a firm heart prepared for any consequence, act and persevere and thus learn to work and then patiently wait for the fruit

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### 37 Hannibal

Hannibal was a great Carthaginian general His father, Hamilcar had made him swear when he was nine that he, Hannibal would spend his life in waging war with the Romans who were enemies of Carthage Before that time, the Romans had wrested the island of Sicily

and they thought of destroying Carthage. At the age of 26, Hannibal took command of the Carthaginian army. In year 218 B C, he with his army sailed over the narrow strait that divides Africa (Carthage was in Northern Africa) from Spain, and set out on a long march through Spain and over the Pyrenees and Gaul (France). Then came the mighty Alps. Hannibal crossed these also but much of his army had perished before he descended to the gates of Rome. In three awful battles the Romans were beaten, but they never despaired. No hardship, on the other hand, ever dismayed Hannibal. Now the Romans hid themselves in the hills and conducted a guerilla warfare. As Hannibal had courage and strength, so also he had generosity. He ordered that the brave Romans who had been killed and were in his hands must be buried with due respect and honour.

Hannibal's brother and most of his soldiers were killed in this long war of seventeen years. At last Hannibal returned but the Romans pursued him, and he escaped to the city of Carthage. There the councillors were for fighting on but Hannibal said that they must yield to the Romans who had proved themselves to be far superior to the Carthaginians. The Romans still watched Hannibal and were afraid of that great captain who never forgot his vow and kept on planning new wars. At length he fled to the east, as far as Armenia and thence to a village on the sea shore and there he took poison. 'Never would the hero of Carthage step into a Roman prison'. A few years later, another war was waged during the course of which the Romans destroyed much of the beautiful and noble city of Carthage.



**Altar** (ઔલ્ટર) યજ્ઞકુંડ An elevated place where sacrifices are offered

**Swear**-સોગન ખાવા, પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરવી **Take oath**

**Cease to wage war**-લડતા બંધ પડવું **Stop fighting.**

**Carry out**-પથુ કરવું **Fulfil**

**Presence** (પ્રેઝન્સ) હાજરી **When he was present**

**Mighty-Powerful**

**Seaport**-બંદર **Harbour**

**Settled**-વસ્યા હતા **Went and dwelt**

**Navy** (નેવી) કાફલો **Fleet.**

**Was wrecked**-ભાંગી ગયું **Was shattered to pieces**

**Model** (મોડેલ) નમુનો **Pattern**

**Senator** (સેનેટર) રાજ્ય સભાનો સભાસદ **A member of the council of the state**

**Victorious** (વિક્ટોરિયસ) વિજયી **Successful**

**Peace** (પીસ) સુલેહ, શાંતિ **Absence of hostility**

**Everlasting**-કાયમની, નિરતરની **Perpetual**

**Enmity**-શત્રુતા. **Hostility**

**Burning desire**-ઉકેલ ધમ્મજી **Strong desire**

**Burning down**-નાશુદ કરની **Destroy** [as it were

**Gate of the sea**-Gibraltar was the gate of the sea-

**Host**-લશ્કર **Army** **Strait**-સામુદ્રકુની.

**Divides**-Separates

**Rugged** (રગેડ) વિકટ, ટેકસટેકરીવાળા **Rough**

**Set out**-Started **Passes** (પાસિઝ) ધાટ **Ghats.**

**Proceeded** (પ્રોસીડ) જોરથી આગળ ચાલ્યું **Proceeded**

**Steep** (સ્ટીપ) ઉભી **Precipitous**

**Perished** (પેરિશ્ડ) મરી ગયા **Died**

- Hive** (હાઇવ) મધપુડો [and trained.  
**Well drilled**-સારી રીતે કવાયદ આપેલું **Well disciplined**  
**Right under**-Directly below  
**Stout-hearted**-દૃઢ હૃદયવાળા **Courageous**  
**Dart** (ડાર્ટ) તીર. **Arrow**  
**Scorn** (સ્કૉર્ન) બિઝાર **Contempt**  
**Disease** (ડિસીઝ) રોગ, વ્યાધિ **Ailment, Illness**  
**Dismayed** (ડિસ્મેઇડ) નાસીપાસ કર્યો **Disappointed.**  
**Despaired**-આશા છોડી દીધી **Lost all hope**  
**Father land**-જન્મભૂમી **Native land**  
**Had been beaten**-Were defeated  
**His chance had come**-His opportunity had arrived  
**Awful**-બધકર. **Terrible,**  
**Fallen foe**-હારેલો શત્રુ **A defeated enemy**  
**Be dressed**-પહેરાવે **Clothe**  
**Pyre**-ચિત્તા **Funeral pile**  
**Funeral**-માળવાની **For burning**  
**Urn**-વાસણ **Vessel.**  
**Was drawing near its end**-Was going to be finished  
**Horrid**-Horrible, **Terrible**  
**Sheltered**-આશ્રમ આપ્યો **Gave shelter**  
**Kept at bay**-સામે યથો, હકાલ્યા **Resisted, opposed**  
**Gloomy** (ગ્લૂમિ) દિલગીરી ભરેલી **Sad**  
**Council**-Meeting  
**Platform** ( પ્લેટફોર્મ ) રગભૂમિ, ખેલનાર માટે ઉચ્ચ ખેલક **A**  
**raised frame work of wood for speakers**  
**Yield** (યીલ્ડ) સરણે થવું **Submit.**  
**Talents**-A species of coin used in ancient Greece.

Lonely-એકાત જગ્યા Solitary place  
 Was waged-લડવામા આવી Was fought  
 Columns (કોલમ્સ) સ્તંભ Pillars  
 Remain to tell-આરે સ્ટાન્ડિંગ ટુ રિમિન્ડ યુઝ  
 Matched (મેચ) હરીફારી કરી Competed

### 38 Cowards

આયલા, (ખડીકણ).

Death comes sooner or later to every one on this earth No one can stop it We should not, therefore, fear it But if we are afraid of others or of those calamities which befall us as the results of our own actions, we shall feel as much Pain every time that we are afraid, as that of death itself

Cowards die many times before their deaths-  
 Cowards are as good as dead, thus though they are living they are well nigh dead because they are useless [L cauda, a tail.

Cowards (કાવર્ડઝ) હીચકારા-આયલા લોકો A timid person  
 Valiant (વૅલિયન્ટ) બહાદુર પુરુષ Brave person L valeo  
 I am strong.

Taste (ટેસ્ટ) અનુભવવું Experience

But-માત્ર, ફક્ત Only [that astonish a person  
 Wonders (ઉવન્ડર્સ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખી વાત Miracle, Stories  
 Seems (સીમ્સ) દેખાય છે

Strange (સ્ટ્રેન્જ) આશ્ચર્ય સરખું Astonishing

Fear (ફીઅર) બહીવું Be afraid of

Necessary (નેસેસરી) નહીં, નિશ્ચિત Unavoidable  
End છે. Termination

Seeing that death a necessary end, will come when  
it will come—Knowing that death, sure end of ,  
all persons will take place when it is destined  
to take place

Will come when it will come આપણને હશે ત્યારે આવ-  
શે. Is sure to come when comes its time

William Shakespeare-1564-1616 He was England's  
greatest poet and dramatist He was born in  
Stratford-on-Avon and was the son of a trades-  
man He was the eldest son and was educated  
at the Stratford Grammar school He married a  
wife eight years older than himself His famous  
dramas are 'The Merchant of Venice', "Julius  
Cæsar", 'Romeo and Juliet' "Hamlet", "Macbeth"  
'Othello', "Cymbeline", "Winter's Tale" "The  
Tempest' He died at Stratford church

Cowardly persons die of fear many times  
before they actually die But the brave never die  
but once only Of all the things that I have won-  
dered at I cannot understand why men should  
entertain fear because death which is destined to  
happen is sure to overtake us when we are  
destined to die

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### 39. Icebergs

બરફનો તરતો ડુગર.

The Gulf stream is a warm ocean current flowing over western Europe. It starts from the Gulf of Mexico and streams along the eastern-coast of North America. Then it flows towards the North Atlantic Ocean. Another ocean current known as the Polar current flows southwards from the Arctic ocean into the North Atlantic ocean. It comes from the Polar seas, the home of ice and snow, hence it is icy cold. It drifts along with it, huge masses of ice and snow.

They are called Icebergs. These icebergs come in contact with the current and melt a way into the sea water. These two currents meet off the coast of Newfoundland. The vapour over the gulf stream is frozen as it meets the cold air over the Polar current and dense fogs are formed. Hence navigation in such places becomes very dangerous. On account of fogs the steamers may either collide against or run upon an iceberg and be wrecked. Very little portion of the iceberg is seen above water. About  $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the ice is below the surface. It is against this lower part of the iceberg that a steamer dashes and is wrecked.

Gulf-અખાત

Warm-ગરમ ઉષ્ણ કરે છે Makes gently hot [direction

Streams northward-Flows towards the northern

- Vapour (વેપર) હવા Gas, (Atmosphere)

Current (કરન્ટ) પ્રવાહ Flow of water

Passage (પેસેજ) વચગાળો, રસ્તો Way.

The home of ice and snow-In the north pole  
there is all snow and hence it is called the home  
of snow

Bitterly-ધણીજી Extremely

Ice-bergs ( આઇસબર્ગ્સ ) અરક્ષિત પાણીમાં તરતા કુખર A '   
lofty body of floating ice

Drift-ધસડાવુ Are dragged

Surrounding-Situated all around

Off-પાસેના દરિયામાં Near

Freezes-ફરી જાય છે Turns into fog

Fog-ધુમસ Thin vapour seen above the ground

Navigation ( નેવિગેશન ) વહાણ દેકારવું તે Sailing the  
ships at sea L *navis*, a ship, ago, I move

Dangerous ( ડેન્જરસ ) જોખમ ભરેલું Hazardous

Steamers ( સ્ટીમર્સ ) આગબોટ Big ships propelled by  
steam

Collide ( કોલાઇડ ) અથડાવું Clash against one another,

Run upon અથડાવું Collide against

Strikes-Dashes against

Wrecked ( રેકડ ) ભાંગી જવું Be shattered to pieces

#### 40 The Loss of the 'Titanic'

ટાઇટનિકનો નાશ.

*Summary* —The Titanic was the largest vessel that  
had ever been built When she sailed for the first time  
from Southampton Harbour she carried 2358 people and  
was supposed to defy dirty weather It was bound for  
New york On the third day of her voyage, at midnight

there came a sudden shock The captain knew what it was and he ordered the water tight doors to be closed and sent for assistance by wireless telegraph After some time the life boats were lowered and the passengers were asked to put on life belts Women and children alone were accommodated in the boats On this occasion the man and even some of the women showed the spirit of heroic courage and self sacrifice Sixteen hundred souls and untold wealth sank with the Titanic At four o'clock in the morning the *Carpathia* came to the rescue, in time to save 703 survivors of the 2358 passengers who only four days ago had left England full of hope and joy and conveyed them in safety to New York. Some of the officers on the steam-ship including Captain Smith, willingly embraced honourable death The Titanic sank and they died but such deeds can never die Every Newspaper told of the tragedy, every person talked of it

Appeared (અપ્પીઅર્ડ) દેખાયુ Could be seen, Was visible.

Newspaper-નવન નવન

Sentence (એન્ટેન્સ) વાક્ય

Were mistaken-ભૂત કરી Erred

Thrill (થ્રિલ) ધ્રુમરો Shudder

Shipwreck વહાણનું ભાગી જવું તે Breaking of a ship.

She rose 164 feet above water-Her height above water was 164 feet

She had been three years in building-It took three years to build it

Proudly claimed-Confidently declared

Unsinkable-ન ડુબી શકે એવી So strong that she could never be in danger of sinking

Was in charge-જેના કબજામાં હતી Who was the  
captain of the ship.

Steamed out-અદાર નીકળી Sailed out

We may laugh at-We may treat with contempt  
i e We may not mind

Dirty-weather-Stormy weather

Ever rose ગમે તેટલો ઉછળે Heaved

Ringing cheers-Loud applause

Spectators (સ્પેક્ટેટર્સ) જોનારા પ્રેક્ષક Lookers on L  
Specto I look

On its bosom-તેની સપાટીપર On its surface

Fitted up-પુરી પાડવામાં આવી હતી Was furnished

Pleasantly (પ્રેઝન્ટેલિ) આનંદથી Cheerfully L placeo  
I please

Bicycle (બાઇસિકલ) બાઇસિકલ, બે પંડાની ગાડી

Bands of music-વાજા Musical instrument

Swimming-bath તરવાનો હોળ

Rushed through-Passed swiftly through

Expensive, (એક્સપેન્સિવ) કીમતી Valuable, costly

Speed (સ્પીડ) વેગ Velocity

Close at hand પાસે Near, Approaching

Passengers (પેસેન્જર્સ), ઉતાર, મુસાફર Men who journeyed.

Landing-Alighting

Icy breath-Cold breeze

Stole over-ધીમેથી આવ્યો Swept gently

Whispered-ધીમેથી કહેવાયલી Told slowly

Unheeded-દરકાર કર્યા વગર Uncared for

Stealthily (સ્ટેલ્થલિ) છાનુમાનુ Slowly.



Was creeping (ક્રીપિંગ) પાસે આવતો Coming near  
 Was creeping finger-An invisible agency  
 which through its finger of ice (in the form of  
 an iceberg)  
 Unseen hand refers to God and icy finger refers  
 to the iceberg  
 Depths-ડેપ્થ્સ, તળીયુ Bottom  
 The proudest work-The best production  
 Shock (શૉક) આચકો Push, Jerk [in a ship  
 Berths (બર્થ્સ) વહાણના સુત્રાની જગ્યા Place for sleeping  
 Startle (સ્ટાર્ટલ) ચમકાવવો Make astonished, Alarmed.  
 Hurried-Went hastily  
 Shaved-ધમારો લાગ્યો Just scratched or bruised  
 Account for-Explain  
 Grating sound-વસાગતો અવાજ Noise of a clash  
 Water-tight-પાણી ન આવે એમ બંધ કરેલા. So strongly  
 closed that no water could come in  
 Sound (સાઉન્ડ) જોવું, તપાસ કરી Examine  
 Awful moment-Terrible moment  
 Was doomed-આવી બ-યુ હતું Was destined to sink  
 Alarm (એલામ) ગભરાટ Excitement, Confusion  
 Calmly he faced the danger-He patiently prepared  
 for the danger Send for-Call  
 Wireless telograph-દોરડા વગરના તારના સંદેશ મોકલવાનું યંત્ર  
 Machine which despatched telegrams without the  
 aid of wires [spread  
 Flashed the message-સંદેશો ફેલાયો The intimation  
 Bow-વહાણનો ગોળ મોખરાનો ભાગ The stem of a ship

Slanting-ઢળતો Inclining

Cabins-Small chambers

Sinking-નાસીપાસ થતા Despairing

Life-belts-પાણીમા તરે એવા કમરે બાંધવાના પટા Band  
tied to the waist by which one may not sink  
in water

Life-boat વહાણુ ડુબતુ હોય ત્યારે નાની હોડી ઉતારવામા આવે  
છે તેવી હોડી Small boats launched, when the ship  
is in danger of sinking

Distinct (ડિસ્ટિક્ટ) સ્પષ્ટ. Clear

All honour to-They deserve all honour

Clung (ક્લગ) વળગી રહી Did not separate from

Refused safety at the price of another's life-બીજાની  
જીવંતીના ભોગે પોતાની સલામતી સ્વીકારી નહિ Did not  
condescend to remain safe at the sacrifice of  
another's life,

Untold-પુષ્કળ અગણિત Immense Frailer-Feebler

The sea gives up her dead-This is a sentence  
from the scriptures and means -on the day of  
resurrection.

Flashing-મેલકલતો Sending

Directions (ડિરેક્શન્સ) દિશા Quarters L *dirigo*, I direct.

Gaining ,fast upon them તેમની આસપાસ ફરી વળતુ હતુ  
Was surrounding them

Good-bye છેવટની સલામ Last fare-well

Rowed off હકારી ગઈ Sailed away

Panic (પેનિક) ગભરાટ Confusion [out of sight.

Disappeared-દેખાતુ બંધ થયુ Became invisible was

Every man for himself દરેક માણસે પોતાની દરકાર કરવી.

Every man should care for himself only.

Electric lights (ઇલેક્ટ્રિક લાઇટ) વિજળીના દિવા.

Blazing ચળકતા હતા Were burning [geous, firm.

Be British-Be like brave British people, coura-

Bridge (બ્રિજ) વહાણ પરનું પાટીયાનું ઉંચું સ્થાન A plat-  
form made of planks

Explosion (એક્સપ્લોઝન) ધડાકો A deafening roar.

Struck અથડાઈ Dashed against iceberg.

Survivors (સરવાયવર્સ) જીવતા રહ્યા તે Those who out-  
lived this mishap

Witnesses (વિટનેસીસ) જોનારા Spectators, Lookers

In vain-ફેગટમા Uselessly

Rescue (રેસ્ક્યુ) બચાવ For saving, Deliverance,

Starving (સ્ટાર્વિંગ) લુખે મરતા Dying of hunger.

Conveyed (કનવેડ) લઇ ગઇ Carried. L. con, veho I  
carry [breathlessly.

Gasping (ગેસ્પિંગ) શ્વાસ ભરાઇ જતા બોલવું તે Speak

---

The ship was being wrecked The passengers were  
to part from one another for ever Some were excited  
out of timidity, others stood calm, being brave, while  
others, unable to face death with their own eyes put an  
end to the matter by leaping overboard The sea was  
forcibly dragging in the vessel into its terrible, death-  
dealing grasp At last the ship went down and all the  
passengers cried out together At once all of them went  
down, there was silence Only now and then a swimmer  
was seen coming up the surface of the sea and uttering  
a sorrowful, confused shriek

Shipwreck (શિપરેક) વહાણનું ભાંગવું The breaking of  
 Farewell (ફેઅરવેલ) રામ રામ Adieu [a ship  
 Shrieked (શ્રીક્રીક) ચીસ પાડી Uttered a loud shrill cry,  
 Screamed [L *timere*, to fear  
 Timid (ટિમિડ) બહીકણ Persons having no courage  
 Still (સ્ટિલ) શાંત Quiet  
 Stood still—Became dumb—struck through horror.  
 Dreadful (ડ્રેડફુલ) ભયકર Terrible  
 Yell (યેલ) યુમ Cry  
 Over board—ઉપર થઇને By the side of,  
 As eager to anticipate their grave—વહાણ ડુબી જાય  
 ત્યાર પહેલાં મરી જવા ઇચ્છતા હોય તેમ As if wishing to  
 die before the ship sank L *ante*, and *capo*,  
 I take  
 Sea yawned around her વહાણની આસપાસ મોઝા ઉછળતા  
 હતા The waves opened wide around the ship  
 Hell (હેલ) નર્ક The abode of evil spirits  
 Sucked with her—Took with her  
 Whirling (વ્હર્લિંગ) ભમરીખાતું, ચક્કર ચક્કર ફરતું Rolling  
 Grapples (ગ્રેપ્પલ્સ) મજબૂત રીતે પકડે છે Lays fast hold of.  
 Enemy (એનિમિ ફુસ્મન. Foe L *e*, out of *amicus*, friendly  
 Strives (સ્ટ્રાઇવ્ઝ) કોશિષ કરે છે Tries, Endeavours.  
 Strangle (સ્ટ્રેન્ગલ) યુગળાવીને મારી નાખવું To choke to  
 death by pressing the throat  
 Universal (યૂનિવર્સલ) સઘળા લોકોની Of all the men on  
 board L *unus*, one *verto* I turn  
 Rushed (રશ્ડ) નિકળી Was made  
 Crash (ક્રશ) કડાકો The loud mingled sound of  
 many things falling and breaking at once

Echoing (એકોણગ) પડશે પડતા Sound reflecting to the ear.

Thunder (થન્ડર) ગર્જના Roar

Like the clash of echoing thunder-Like the loud noise of two clouds dashing against each other

All was hushed-મધુ યુપાયુપ થઈ ગયું No sound was heard Everything was quiet

Save (મેધવિ) સિવાય Except

Remorseless (રિમોર્સલેસ) ધાતકી, નિર્દય Cruel, merciless.

*L re and mordeo* I bite

Dash (ડેશ) અથડાવું તે Striking against

Billows (બિલોઝ) મોઝ Waves

At intervals (ઇન્ટર્વલ્સ) વખતે વખત. Now and then *L inter and vallum* a wall

Gushed (ગર્શ) ઉડતી Rose in air

Accompanied with (એકમ્પનીડ) સાથે થતું Attended by *L ad and con pans* bread

Convulsive (કન્વલ્સિવ) થયરાટવાળું Producing a violent and involuntary contraction of muscular parts of an animal body *L con*, together and *vello*, I pluck

Splash (સ્પ્લેશ) અથડાતો અવાજ A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid

Solitary (સૉલિટરિ) આશા રહીત Hopeless *L solus*, alone  
Shriek (શ્રીક) Cry ( of a lonely swimmer, half choked by the waves )

Bubbling (બબ્બલિંગ) ઉછળતી Rising in bubbles

Cry (ક્રી) ચીસ,

Agony (અંગનિ) દુઃખ Extreme pain *L agon*, a contest.

Lord George Gordon Byron was born in 1788 and died in the year 1824 He was a celebrated English Poet He was of a morbid, passionate

disposition and after leaving Cambridge plunged into a life of dissipation Owing to some unexplained disagreement with his wife he left England in 1816 and never returned After spending some years in Italy, he proceeded to Greece where he assisted the insurgents to free themselves from Turkey He died of fever in the course of the war at Missolonghi Among his best works are "Childe Harold", and "The Prisoner of Chillon"

Stanza 1 Then the words of last farewell made a noise that, as it were, reached the sky, the shy and frightened people gave out loud cries and the brave ones remained quiet Then some of them jumped into the sea with piteous cries as if for seeing their death The roaring sea encircled her like a hill and the ship slowly sank along with the waves like one who tries to kill his foe by strangling him to death before he dies

Stanza, 2 And first a loud cry—louder than the roaring sea, making a noise like that of a thunderbolt was heard Then everything was quiet except the furious wind and the cruel, loud noise of the roaring waves, but at intervals there was heard a lonely piteous cry of some stroug swimmer accompanied by the sound of falling into the water.

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## SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

### 1 A Kind-hearted Minister

- 1 Explain with reference to the context -
    - a Let me through
    - b It might lose me my place
    - c Shook his manner
    - a It would be more a fee
  - 2 Write what you know about  
"The Prince Consort" and "Lord Melbourne"
  - 3 Give a brief summary of the lesson.
- 

### 2 The Graves of Household

- 1 Explain -
    - a Each folded flower
    - b One sleeps where southern vines are dressed
    - c The last of their bright band
  - 2 Paraphrase the following -  
And parted thus they rest and  
nought beyond O Earth!
  - 3 Give the Prose order of -  
And one-O'er her myrtle showers bright band.
- 

### 3 What the Quilt said

- 1 Write short notes on -
    - a Kwannon
    - b The story of the Quilt.
  - 2 Explain the following -
    - a Quilts are padded with cotton
    - b Flakes of snow feel cold
    - c Called at
    - d It had carried its message
  - 3 What lesson does the story teach?
-

#### 4 The Sands of Dee

- 1 Explain —
  - a The western wind was wild and dank  
with foam
  - b The creeping tide came up        sea
  - c The stakes at Dee
- 2 Paraphrase last two stanzas and give a summary of the lesson

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#### 5 The Village Wedding

- 1 Describe the village wedding
- 2 Write short notes on —
  - (1) Best Man    (2) Bridesmaids    (3) Vestry
  - (4) Wedding March    (5) Service    (6) Rectory
- 3 Describe the village life and compare it with the city life
- 4 Compare and contrast Indian and English weddings
- 5 Explain (1) In the centre of the village a wedding or a funeral (2) I take thee to be my wedded wife I plight thee my troth (3) They send their good wishes by telegrams she reads to her as Mrs The church bells ring out a merry peal    .journey of life

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#### 6 An Old Song

- Explain — (1) The long years glided swiftly...brow.,
- 2 Tide of life ebbing fast
  - 3 Her loving heart    withering power.
-



**9 William Tell****Part I and II**

- 1 Describe the life of William Tell as given in the text
- 2 How did the Swiss gain their independence and what do you know of them?
- 3 Explain (1) The Swiss regard him as their national hero Austrian yoke (2) Before a hand could be stretched out to stop him (3) It is unmanly to play with a father's agony. (4) Thy fate was near (5) Not unavenged my child had died
- 4 Write what you know of Walter's bravery

**10 My Native land**

Explain -(1) For him no minstrel swell (2) Living shall forfeit renown, Doubly dying

- 2 Recite the whole poem from memory

**12 The Wreck of the "Hesperus"**

- 1 Explain the following words -(1) Schooner (2) Skipper (3) Brine (4) Yeast (5) Frozen corpse. (6) glassy eyes (7) Reef (8) Norman's woe (9) Rattling shrouds (10) Carded wool
- 2 Paraphrase - She struck where the white and fleecy waves .. a drifting mast

**13 Earthquakes**

Explain -(1) But out of the woods above rose thousands of feet aloft (2) That is why Solomon says "a fool's eyes are in the ends of the earth"... could not understand if he saw. (3) The sea moans and sinks back... on the land.

2 How are the earthquakes caused ?

3. Write what you know of the earthquake which the author experienced in the Pyrenees

4 Enumerate the various tricks that the underground steam plays

### 15 The Greeks and their Gods

1 Write short notes on -Jupiter, Venus, Acropolis Olympus and Agora

2 Describe the state of Athens as it was in the Golden Age of Greece

3 Write what you know of the Greeks of ancient times and their Gods

4 Explain -(1) To them everything in nature seemed alive. (2) The Agora was surrounded by a marble colonnade (2) This was the work of Pheidias the world has ever seen

### 17 Both sides of the Question

Explain -(a) It is very probable.. in so public a place as this. (b) They charged each other at fullspeed (c) To consider both sides of the question

2 What did you learn from the story ?

3 Write short notes on -Picts and Druids.

### 18 Modest Merit

1 Explain clearly the stanza given in the text.

### 19 Sir Issac Newon

Explain -Newton's law of Gravitation.

2. What do you know of Newton as a man and as an inventor and enumerate some of the inventions and discoveries made by him

3 Explain the terms (1) Solar system (2) Prismatic colours (3) Binomial Theorem (4) Differential calculus (5) Sun dials

4 Explain with references to the context -  
(1) He read through Euclid in a few days ..and worked alone by himself (2) I keep a thing constantly before me into full clear light (3) Nature and Nature's laws lay all was light

### 21 Story of a Greek Hero

1. Why was Aristides called "Aristides, the Just and why was he ostracised ?

2 Compare and contrast the characters of Themistocles and Aristides

3 Explain - (1) The law of Ostracism (2) Under cover of darkness (3) Smooth tongued orator. (4) To be at home in

4 Describe the battle of Salamis

### 22 The man of Life Upright

1. Paraphrase - Thus, scorning all the care . and quiet pilgrimage

2 Whom do you call a man of life upright and how does he fare in the world ?

### 23 Volcanoes

- 1 Name some great volcanoes and write briefly about the eruption of Mt Vesuvius
  - 2 Describe the stages of a volcanic eruption.
  - 3 Explain —( 1 ) Crater, lava, cone (2) and that was the end of a science (3) But these, as they are hurled into the cool air above bigger continually
  - 4 Write what you know of Pliny and the ruins of Pompeii
- 

### 25 The story of Baucis and Philemon

- 1 Write out in brief the story of Baucis and Philemon
  - 2 Explain —(1) The walls moved slowly up and farther apart . to tiles of gold (2) Where they had stood were to be seen to one another
- 

### 27 The Romans

- 1 What do you know of the foundation of Rome?
  - 2 Write what you know of the extent and glory of the Roman Empire
  - 3 What led to the fall of the Roman Empire ?
  - 4 Write short notes on —(1) Patricians (2) Plebians (3) Roman peace (4) Dictator (5) Colosseum (6) Gladiators (7) Goths and Huns (8) Byzantium
-

### 29 Story of the Golden Harp

1 What do you know about the magic effects of Music ?

2 Write in brief the story of Orpheus and Eurydice

3 What lesson did you learn from the story ?

4 Explain clearly — (1) Its eyes glared to pass out (2) At last the sweet singer died a bright star

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### 31 Alexander the Great

1 What do you know of Alexander's early life ?

2 Who was his teacher ? and how did he teach him ? What was his system of teaching ?

3 Describe Alexander's invasion of the Punjab and enumerate some of his conquests

4 Write notes on — (1) Gordian knot (2) Phalanx (3) Hellespont (4) Darius

5 Write what you know of Alexander's love for his mother

6 Explain with reference to the context — (1) Antipater does not know six hundred of his letters (2) As the cords fell apart the soldiers said the Gordian knot (3) "Like a king," replied Porus

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### 35 The Golden Fleece

1 Relate brieny the story of Jason and the Golden fleece

2 How did Jason get the Golden fleece and why was the fleece Golden ?

3 Who usurped Jason's throne and what do you know of Jason's master

### 37 Hannibal

1 Write what you know of Carthage

2 Form an estimate of Hannibal's patriotism and his generosity

3 Explain with reference to the context —

*a* As bees gather to defend their hive against Hannibal

*b* Stern and cruel as Hannibal was was fallen foe

*c* One of their poets said, 'It is sweet and proper to die for one's fatherland

*d* In this lovely spot and so died

### 40 The Loss of the Titanic

1 What do you know of the strength of the Titanic and her equipments ?

2. Give in short a summary of the lesson





Printed by Vijayan Mamsing at the "SARAT" Printing  
Press, Near Chowta Bridge—SURAT

AND

Published by Bilubhu Karandis of Messrs Karandis-  
Narandis & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers,  
Naravat—SURAT



